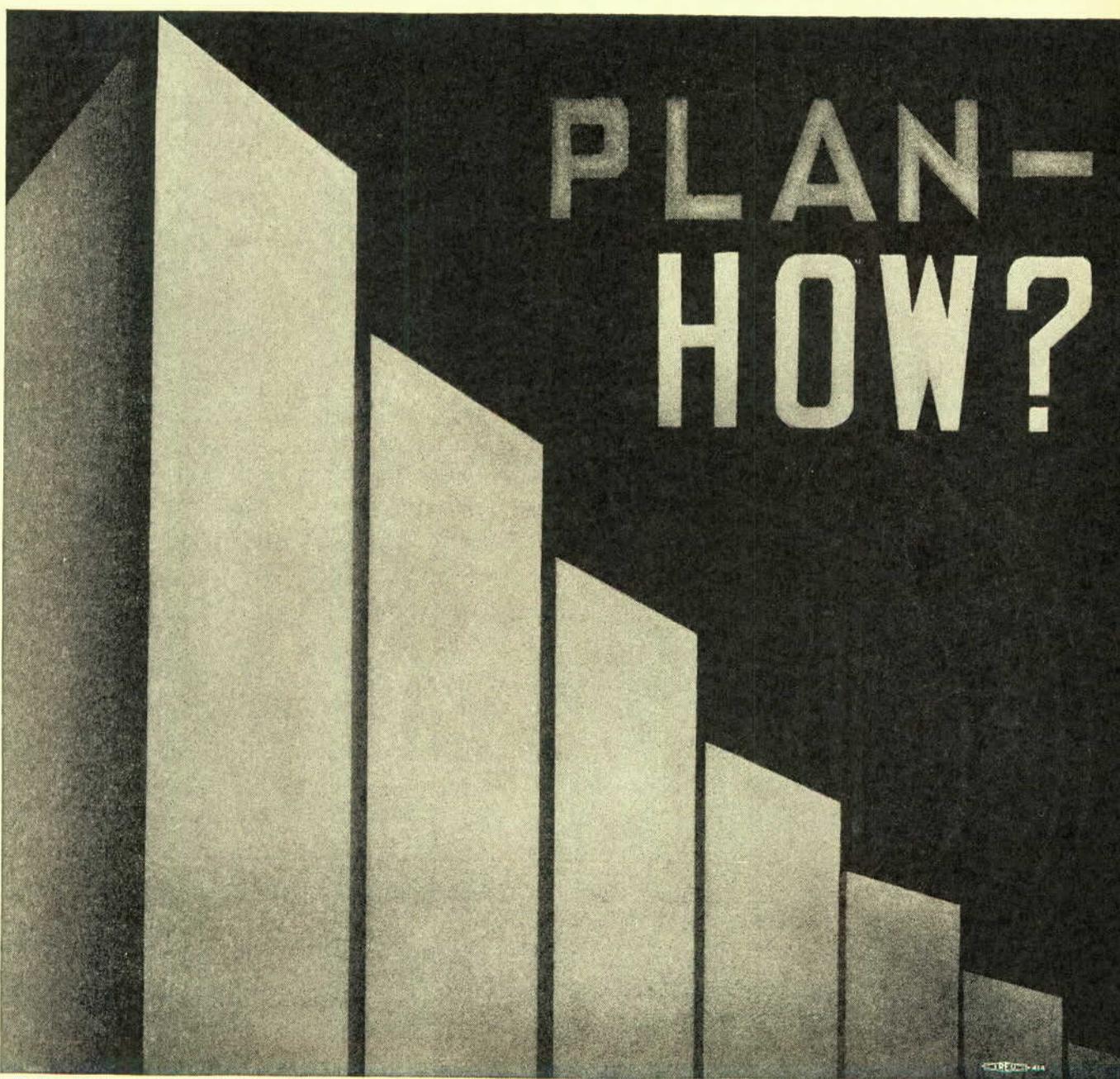




THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



PLAN-
HOW?

VOL. XXXVII

• WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER, 1938

• NO. 12

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



*Wishing You
A Christmas of Good Cheer
and a
New Year filled with Happiness
from
each and every one of us
here at the Home Office*

*Union
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G. M. Bugnazel, President

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 D. C.

International Secretary, G. M. BUG-
 NIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Wash-
 ington, D. C.

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 5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Secretary MARY BRADY
 5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

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Magazine Chat...

This column is usually used to
 genially report pleasant com-
 munications from our members.
 This month, however, we are
 going to turn to a more serious
 purpose.

There has come to our editorial
 desk a paper by John R. Steel-
 man, director of the Conciliation
 Service, U. S. Department of
 Labor. It is entitled "Conciliat-
 ing Labor Disputes in a Democ-
 racy." Certainly an important
 topic!

Throughout the whole paper,
 Mr. Steelman opposes compul-
 sory settlements. He reaches
 deep into the matter.

He sees clearly that industrial
 peace depends as much upon hu-
 man psychology as upon ma-
 chinery, laws and formality. He
 says: "Ultimately, what brings
 genuine industrial peace, is not
 the letter of the law, but the at-
 titude of mind of workers and
 employers toward each other,
 and their will and ability to un-
 derstand one another."

He announces his own creed:
 "I believe that free-self-govern-
 ing labor unions are a bulwark
 of democracy; that through no
 other means can labor bargain
 with industry on any semblance
 of equality."

So pertinent are these state-
 ments, we believe they form a
 good basis for Magazine Chat
 in the month in which Christmas
 occurs. They surely point the
 way to lasting industrial peace.



Dream at Christmas

JOHN GRAY MULLEN

*Quietness amidst the tumult of a world.
Quietness of nature—still!
As snowflakes are madly swirled
Across the lonely silence of a hill!*

*Quietness for just a little hour
Against bleak barrenness of strife—
Recalling dream of love and power
In a child's vicarious life.*

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NO. 12

Tumult Rages Round Plan Idea

BEHIND the political front in the United States, and in all countries of the world, for that matter, there is going forward a controversy that revolves around the idea of economic planning.

As may be expected, extreme views are held upon this important concept. There are those who take the view that economic planning is inevitably attached to totalitarianism, so they offer, as an antidote to fascism and communism, extreme uncontrolled development of the country under the old *laissez faire* principle. There are those who ride the other extreme and hold that the only solution of the many domestic economic problems in the United States and other countries is economic planning of a rigid type.

What is really happening is probably that all peoples are attempting a more rationalistic type of statecraft. The nations see big business applying rational methods on every front and with considerable success. There is hardly a modern industry which is not given to some form of planning. One needs only to point to the automobile industry, the telephone industry, the canning industry, to realize that mankind has discovered the value of the scientific method as applied to business.

Why, citizens therefore ask, may not the business of government be conducted more in line with the principles evolved in business? Indeed, this has been the slogan of business men in the United States for many years. They want more business in government. Rational methods, therefore, applied to government in imitation of big business would seem to be sensible.

Nearly every modern country, therefore, is responding to the idea of the rational method in government. Where countries are given to dictatorship, economic planning becomes a tool of the dictator to squeeze out of the population every drop of lifeblood for the purposes of the small oligarchy that controls the state. In more democratic countries the same trend is evident but the application of planning is on a different level and with different administrative methods.

TYPES OF PLANNING

We may list the four stages in the pictorializing of this trend:

1. *Laissez faire*.
2. Steered economy as in France of the present.

Three divergent views on economic planning appear. However, concept of more rational statecraft persists.

3. Management economy as in Sweden of the present.

4. Compact economic planning as in Russia and Germany.

P. J. Philip, writing in the New York Times, recently described the methods of the radical socialist party headed by Premier Edouard Daladier as steered economy. Steered economy, according to Mr. Philip, may be roughly defined as a policy halfway between the directed economy of totalitarian states and the old vagrant rule of supply and demand. Under it, capital and labor in private enterprise remain regulated by common law. If, however, private enterprise proves incapable or if too many private enterprises produce a condition of business anarchy, then the state must have and should have the power of direction. It is the intent of the French planners to organize and create new outlays for private industry rather than to curtail business.

In the United States, Right Reverend Monsignor John A. Ryan, who for years has fearlessly commented upon the course of economic and social development in the United States, has pointed out that the Papal program might suggest a certain amount of economic planning. Monsignor Ryan declares that the Pope's Encyclical on "Reconstructing the Social Order" sets up standards for measuring the economic system. That economic system will attain its end only "when it secures for all and each those goods which the wealth and resources of nature, technical achievement, and the social organization of economic affairs can give. These goods should be sufficient to supply all needs and an honest livelihood, and to uplift men to that higher level of prosperity, and culture which, provided it be used with prudence, is not only no hindrance but is of singular help to virtue."

Derived from the Papal program is a theory of occupational groups according to the Social Action Department of the Catholic Welfare Conference: "In each industry, the occupational group

should include all interested parties: Labor as well as capital; employees as well as employers. Employers and labor and the other subdivisions of other occupations would keep their rights of separate assemblage and vote inside the occupational groups and their right of separate organization. These groups, says Pope Pius XI, would 'bind men together not according to the position which they occupy in the labor market but according to the diverse functions which they exercise in society.' The occupational groups would seek to modify competition by maintaining standards of fairness with regard to wages, hours, prices and business practices; to avoid private industrial dictatorship by enabling labor to share in all industrial policies and decisions, and to exclude political or bureaucratic industrial dictatorship by keeping the immediate and day-to-day control in the hands of the agents of production. They would be prevented from injuring the consumer or the common good by governmental action, 'directing, watching, stimulating and restraining, as circumstances suggest or necessity demands.'"

TO ABOLISH CONFLICT

Monsignor Ryan points out that the Papal program aims primarily at the abolition of conflict between capital and labor and a better distribution of industrial production between these two factors of production. "Now this is the primary duty of the state and all good citizens, to abolish conflict between classes with divergent interests, and thus foster and promote harmony between the various ranks of society."

"The aim of social legislation must therefore be the re-establishment of vocational groups. Society today still remains in a strained and therefore unstable and uncertain state, being founded on classes with contradictory interests and hence opposed to each other, and consequently prone to enmity and strife. Labor, indeed, as has been well said by Our Predecessor in his Encyclical, is not a mere chattel, since the human dignity of the workingman must be recognized in it, and consequently it cannot be bought and sold like any piece of merchandise. None the less the demand and supply of labor divides men on the labor market into two classes, as into two camps, and the bargaining between these parties transforms this labor market into an

arena where the two armies are engaged in combat. To this grave disorder, which is leading society to ruin, a remedy must evidently be applied as speedily as possible. But there cannot be question of any perfect cure, except this opposition be done away with, and well-ordered members of the social body come into being anew, vocational groups namely, binding men together not according to the position they occupy in the labor market, but according to the diverse functions which they exercise in society.

"Nevertheless, the immense number of propertyless wage-earners on the one hand, and the superabundant riches of the fortunate few on the other is an unanswerable argument that the earthly goods so abundantly produced in this age of industrialism are far from rightly distributed and equitably shared among the various classes of men. Every effort, therefore, must be made that at least in future a just share only of the fruits of production be permitted to accumulate in the hands of the wealthy, and that an ample sufficiency be supplied to the workingmen."

PLANNING AS A TOOL

Dr. H. S. Person, former secretary of the Taylor Society, an engineer, has written widely on the subject of economic planning. He is a recognized international authority on the subject. Dr. Person has done a good deal of work for the National Resources Committee in the field of physical planning. Significant it is, therefore, that Dr. Person believes that the planning concept does not necessarily have to be tied up with dictatorship. Writing in "Commonsense" for October, this year, Dr. Person declared:

"Social-economic planning is essential in a mature society of large population and extensive resources. Relatively unrestricted economic individualism is workable and tolerable only in a pioneering society of sparse population engaged in the discovery, appropriation and initial development of physical resources. Only in such a society do the creative forces of unrestricted economic individualism outweigh its disruptive features. As a society becomes more mature and develops specialization, division of labor and many complicated and delicate interrelations, the perspectives of individuals diminish and their activities become less and less co-ordinated, with the result that disruptive forces come to outweigh creative forces. Experience has not disclosed any way of establishing order in such a situation other than through planning."

"Representative democracy is an institution accepted among the more advanced peoples as the most satisfactory form of political organization. Under it policies and programs are determined by the will of the majority expressed basically through universal suffrage based on free thought, free speech and a free press; there is provision for flexible change of legislators and administrators representative of the people; major group conflicts are resolved by the will of the majority expressed through adequate social mechanisms, and minor conflicts are resolved

by legal and administrative procedures which also express the will of the majority. The will of the majority reflects the integrated interests of the majority.

"If we would preserve representative democracy of this order, planning and democracy must be harmonized, for planning is essential to the orderly functioning of a complicated society. So great is the need of political and economic stability that several peoples, not far enough along in their progress toward democracy to have been able to hold firmly what has been achieved, have reverted to autocratic forms of political organization in the belief that economic order through planning would thereby be more promptly established. The problem confronting the United States is to achieve the benefits of planning without such a sacrifice. The issue is not between planning and democracy, but between planning by a democracy or planning by some other form of political organization. Planning is a *sine qua non*. The preferred political organization must learn how to utilize it."

Corliss Lamont, the communist son of Thomas W. Lamont, banker, is one of the most outspoken defenders of the Soviet Union. He has recently published a pamphlet called "The Story of Soviet Progress," in which he lauds the accomplishments of Russia under the first and second five-year plans. Significant it is that Mr. Lamont describes the goal of the third five-year plan, which began last January as "to overtake and surpass America."

Naturally, being a communist, Mr. Lamont will not consider that there is anything inherently wrong in the mode of production in Russia that keeps it from now attaining to the same success as capitalistic America. He takes the position that Russia had to start from scratch economically and had to rebuild an outworn economic machine and that these obstacles lie in the path of full production. We quote from this pamphlet:

AMERICAN LABOR'S EFFICIENCY

"The third five-year plan started January 1, 1938, and will end December 31, 1942. The Soviet State Planning Commission expects that more will be achieved in this third period than during the first and second five-year plans together. And it has brought forward as a slogan, 'To overtake and surpass America.' Since Soviet economists admit that American labor's efficiency is still two or three times higher than that of their own workers, special stress will be laid in this third plan on further increasing labor productivity and on improving the quality of goods. The Planning Commission is already looking ahead in a general way to the seventh and eighth five-year plans which will be finished respectively in 1960 and 1965. It is expected that by the latter date the Soviet population will have increased from its present 180,000,000 to well over 300,000,000. At the New York World's Fair which opens in the spring of 1939, Americans will be able to see, in the large Soviet section, representative exhibits

showing past and projected progress under the five-year plans."

What appears to be going forward then, is the effort of all nations to improve their statecraft. Economic planning is merely another term for more rational methods in statesmanship. Where the country is organized on a dictatorial basis then economic planning becomes more rigid and more indifferent to what the masses themselves want. Where the country is organized on a democratic basis, then the plan idea is adapted to the wishes of the masses. We believe that Dr. Person registered the greatest wisdom in the midst of this controversy when he stated that planning is only a tool. It can be used by either a democratic nation or a totalitarian nation.

Monopoly Investigation

Labor unionists interested in the problem of planning will find a wealth of material on American industry in the proceedings and records of the Temporary National Economic Committee. This committee was set up by an Act of Congress and was under the leadership of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney.

Other members of the committee are:

Representative Hatton W. Sumners

Mr. Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant Attorney General

Mr. Wendell Berge, Special Assistant to Attorney General

Senator William E. Borah

Mr. William O. Douglas, chairman SEC Representative Edward C. Eicher, of Iowa

Mr. Garland S. Ferguson, chairman, Federal Trade Commission

Ewin L. Davis, commissioner, Federal Trade Commission

Senator William H. King, Utah

Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics

Mr. Herman Oliphant, general counsel, Treasury Department

Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce

Representative B. Carroll Reece, of Tennessee

Mr. Leon Henderson, executive secretary of the committee.

The committee began to hold hearings on December 1. At that time Dr. Lubin, Willard Thorp of Dun and Bradstreet, and Leon Henderson made appearances.

The chairman of the committee has stated repeatedly that the committee is not going into witch hunting or attacks on business. It expects to follow a line of investigation that will give a complete picture of American industry and business. The committee has passed an unanimous resolution as follows:

"That it is the unanimous sense of this committee that its function and purpose is to collect and analyze, through the medium of reports and public hearings, available facts pertaining to the items specified in Public Resolution No. 113 (Seventy-fifth Congress) in an objective, unbiased, and dispassionate manner, and that it is the purpose of the committee to pursue its work solely from this point of view."

Tracy Honored by President Roosevelt

THE Eighth International Conference of American States meets at Lima, Peru, beginning December 9. The sole representative of United States labor to this conference is Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. President Roosevelt appointed the delegates.

The conference takes on world wide importance this year inasmuch as it is expected to forge links in the chain of inter-continental good will and possibly in the building of a strong defense in North and South America against aggression from Europe and Asia. It is no exaggeration to declare that the eyes of the world will be on Lima during the month of December.

The delegation is headed by the Secretary of State, Honorable Cordell Hull.

The delegates left Washington on a special train on the morning of November 25. A steamer-side broadcast was conducted at 4:15 that afternoon and the Grace liner Santa Clara departed at 5 p. m. for South America. The voyage was through the Panama Canal, the date of arrival at Peru being December 7. The conference opened on December 9.

IMPORTANT AGENDA

This year's conference has a rich agenda as indicated by the following topics:

1. Perfecting and co-ordination of Inter-American peace instruments.
2. Creation of an Inter-American court of international justice.
3. Creation of a league or association of American nations.
4. Declaration with respect to the American doctrine of the non-recognition of territory acquired by force.
5. Consideration of rules relative to the codification of international law in America.
6. Consideration of reports and projects formulated by the committee of experts on the codification of international law including pecuniary claims.
7. Nationality of juristic persons.
8. Uniformity and perfection of the methods of drafting multilateral treaties.
9. Principles relative to the recognition of belligerency.
10. Inter-American commercial policy, including the elimination of restrictions and limitations on international trade.
11. Creation of an Inter-American institute of economics and finance.
12. Inter-American communications facilities.
13. Appointment of a commission of jurists to study and formulate a plan to

President of I. B. E. W. sole labor representative at Lima, Peru, international conference.

bring about uniformity of commercial law and, as far as it may be possible, of civil law.

14. Immigration.

15. Consideration of the status of the Indian and rural populations and the adoption of labor regulations.

23. Consideration of the results on Inter-American conferences held since the Seventh International Conference of American States.

Topic 15 has to do directly with labor regulations.

The special handbook for the use of delegates to the Conference of American States says:

"A contemporary of the Liberator, the caudillo of Mexican independence, Jose Maria Morelos, also concerned himself with the indigenous problems and with the creation of small agricultural holdings for the farmer. In a project which he presented to the first Constituent Congress of Mexico, which met at Chilpancingo on September 14, 1813, he included the following as one of the points in his communication: '15. That slavery is forever proscribed, as well as the distinction between castes; all shall be equal, and only vice and virtue shall distinguish one American from another.' The principal object of that measure was to root out racial prejudices, and at the same time reclaim the prerogatives of human dignity for all Americans.

"Later Morelos considered the regulations for the creation of small agricultural properties, and to this end expressed himself as follows in an instruction to his associates: 'There must also be annulled all the large estates, whose workable lands exceed two leagues, because the positive advantage of agriculture consists in having many devote themselves separately to developing a small piece of land by their labor and industry, and not in having a single individual possess extensive undeveloped lands, enslaving thousands of people who cultivate the lands by force and in the status of laborers or slaves, when they can do it as proprietors of a limited piece of land with freedom and benefit to themselves and to the public. * * *'"

Mrs. Tracy accompanied President Tracy to Peru. It is expected the delegates will return soon after the New Year.

"I honor the man who is ready to sink Half his present repute for the freedom to think.
And when he has thought, be his cause strong or weak,
Will risk t' other half for the freedom to speak;
Caring not for what vengeance the mob has in store,
Be that mob the upper ten thousand or lower."

—Lowell.



PRESIDENT TRACY
in his office just before he left for South America.

16. Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women.
17. Means of promoting Inter-American intellectual and technical co-operation, and the spirit of moral disarmament.
18. Consideration of the project of convention on intellectual property.
19. Conservation and preservation of natural regions and historic sites.
20. Functions of the Pan American union and co-operation of the union and the International Conferences of American States with other international entities.
21. Future International Conferences of American States.
22. Consideration of the report on the status of treaties and conventions signed at previous conferences.

Inspectors Welcome I. B. E. W. Co-operation

SCORES of letters from various sections of the country pour into the International Office of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers from electrical inspectors, expressing approval of co-operation of the union in the maintenance of high standards of materials for the protection of life and property. Most of these letters also offer co-operation to the union on the inspector's side in maintaining good standards in the 600 or more municipalities having licensing laws.

A typical letter comes from the deep South from the chief electrical inspector in a large city:

"The October issue of the **ELECTRICAL WORKER** may appear to the average reader the same as any other monthly issue, but not so to the electrical inspector.

"When the inspector reads 'I. B. E. W. Attends Inspector Meetings' and reads that labor stands firmly against Edison Institute proposals, and also shows by chart how the National Electrical Code changes are made and approved by the self-styled boss of the electrical industry, then we know that a new day is being born for the electrical inspector and electrical worker in the United States.

"We inspectors have observed the National Electrical Code, and what it stands for, as follows: (1) The National Electrical Code contains only minimum wiring requirements, (2) the National Electrical Code does not provide a measure of quality, and (3) the National Electrical Code provides for only original installations, and makes no definite provisions for future wiring extensions.

"The short-comings of each issue of the National Electrical Code can in a very short time, be taken care of through the medium of a city ordinance in many cities throughout the United States. However, this takes care of only the larger cities, and leaves the greatest portion of the people who live in the smaller cities, towns and rural sections depending entirely on the current issue of the National Electrical Code for proper laws.

NEW CODE NEEDED

"I sincerely hope that the I. B. E. W. will begin now to lay plans to draft a suitable code that can replace the National Electrical Code if its makers continue the present practice of tearing it down.

"I believe that there is a sufficient number of inspectors throughout the United States who belong to the I. B. E. W., and that they could be assigned certain articles in the national code for study and report their

Widespread response to union's interest in good standards.

suggestions at a called meeting each year. This would not only keep everyone well informed, but would also serve notice on the rest of the industry that we are a part of the industry and can move independently if forced to do so.

"In closing I wish to say that I heartily endorse the entrance of the I. B. E. W. into the electrical inspectors' field, and the dividends received from this venture will many times repay the effort."

Another letter comes from the chief electrical inspector from a smaller city of the South which re-enforces the view of the inspectors in the larger city.

"There are too many of the active inspectors who are members of the I. B. E. W. who do not belong to the Inspectors Association and should take an active part in the guarding of electrical standards and help those of us who are trying to prevent a lowering of standards and material, which all leads to a shoddy and sub-standard electrical installation.

"An effort should be made to convince these inspectors that they are needed and through the **WORKER** I think this can be done. If a list of the inspectors who are members of the I. B. E. W. is available, I would be glad to contact these men by mail and invite them to join the association.

"Section and chapter committees are appointed, of which I. B. E. W. men are members. I sincerely believe that great good can be accomplished by the workers."

MID-WEST SPEAKS

From a city in the Mid-West another electrical inspector expresses his views:

"I have just received a copy of the October issue of your **JOURNAL**, addressed to me as electrical instructor, vocational school. I presume that similar copies were sent to all members of the Wisconsin Chapter of Electrical Inspectors. At least, I hope so. I might state that I have been receiving this **JOURNAL** for something like twenty-odd years, and I enjoy it very much. I have reread the marked articles with interest, as I have just returned from the Wisconsin inspectors' convention where these problems were discussed in detail.

"Having been a member of the Wisconsin section of the electrical inspectors for many years, serving as vice president and in other executive positions, besides serving on various code committees for the western section, I am quite aware of the control and domination exerted by the manufacturing and utility groups. However, here in Wisconsin it is quite a different story, and these problems are given the 'cold shoulder.'

"If at any time, I can do anything to assist your organization in the matter of co-operation between the I. B. E. W. and the inspectors' association, just let me know."

On the other side of the Mississippi another inspector in a large city writes:

"I have just returned from the thirty-fourth annual convention of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, which was held in Cleveland. I wish to take this opportunity to thank the I. B. E. W. for sending a representative to this meeting. Words cannot express the gratitude of the members of the I. B. E. W. who are inspectors to have this co-operation."

There are men who, in the face of all history, of the great changes wrought in men's condition, and of the new principles which are now acting on society, maintain that the future is to be a copy of the past, and probably a faded rather than bright copy. From such I differ. Did I expect nothing better from human nature than I see, I should have no heart for the present effort. I see signs of a better futurity, and especially signs that the large class by whose toil we all live are rising from the dust.—William Ellery Channing.



Courtesy REA
ELECTRICITY IS FOLLOWING MAN'S ACTIVITIES EVERYWHERE

Congress Becomes Big Question Mark

WASHINGTON is asking officially just one question: What of the new Congress? In hotel lobbies and government offices and labor halls they are asking over and over again what will the new Congress do when it meets in January. These questions of course have been posed by the results of the November elections. There no doubt will be a large grist of legislation which will not offer much opportunity for controversy. On the other hand, there are a number of possibilities for downright conflict.

First of all, there is the important question of the National Labor Relations Board. Opportunity for this to become an issue will likely arise in two ways. In the first place, the Senate must confirm the interim appointment of Donald Wakefield Smith, usually regarded as an appointee of Senator Guffey, of Pennsylvania. The American Federation of Labor has already vigorously opposed the confirmation of Mr. Smith. Secondly, the question will arise, how and in what manner, if at all, shall the National Labor Relations Act be amended. The National Labor Relations Board has already formally told the President of the United States that no amendments are needed.

GALLUP POLL INDICATES

The American Institute of Public Opinion, usually called the Gallup Poll, which has had success in gauging public opinion, has made a new survey on the Wagner Act. According to this survey, there is a growing demand among American voters for revision of the National Labor Relations Act. One of the criticisms levelled most frequently by voters against the board is that "it encourages sit-down strikes."

The institute gave a cross-section of voters in all parts of the country a chance to vote on the question:

"Do you think the Wagner Labor Act should be revised, repealed or left unchanged?"

While there have been various proposed amendments, 52 per cent of those with opinions believe that some sort of revisions should be made, while only 30 per cent say the Act should be left unchanged. The remainder of the voters, representing the groups most hostile to the New Deal's labor legislation, want the Act repealed entirely.

The following figures show how opinion has shifted since the institute's survey of last May:

	Revise	Repeal	Leave Unchanged
	pct.	pct.	pct.
May Institute survey	43	19	38
Today's survey	52	18	30

In the institute's survey of last May more than half of the voters interviewed were undecided on the Act, especially in the South and Middle West.

Today's survey shows that a large part of the public still remains apathetic or

Will stalemate be reached in 1939 legislation? National Labor Relations Board great issue.

undecided, but that the number has dropped substantially since May. At the present Republicans are slightly more "decided" than Democrats, upper income voters more "decided" than middle and lower income voters, and so on.

MOST REPUBLICANS FOR CHANGE

Throughout the United States the greatest demand for both revision and outright repeal comes from Republican voters, the survey shows. Yet half of the Democratic voters who have opinions today believe that the Act needs to be amended.

The vote of Democrats and Republicans divide as follows:

	Revise	Repeal	Leave Unchanged
	pct.	pct.	pct.
Democrats	50	14	36
Republicans	58	30	12

Members of labor unions interviewed throughout the country are almost evenly divided, the survey shows, between those who want the Act revised and those who want it left unchanged.

In the east central states—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan—which were the scene of the automobile strikes, the vote for repeal of the Act reaches 22 per cent. In the far West, scene of shipping and trucking tie-ups, the vote averages 23 per cent:

	Revise	Repeal	Leave Unchanged
	pct.	pct.	pct.
New England	53	19	28
Middle Atlantic	52	17	31
East Central	56	22	22

	Revise	Repeal	Leave Unchanged
	pct.	pct.	pct.
West Central	52	18	30
Southern	61	19	20
Western	53	23	24

In the coming fight for changes in the Wagner Act, well-to-do voters and those in the upper income groups generally will favor revisions or outright repeal, the survey shows.

Lower income groups, it is shown, including persons on relief, will divide almost evenly between those who want some revisions and those who want none at all.

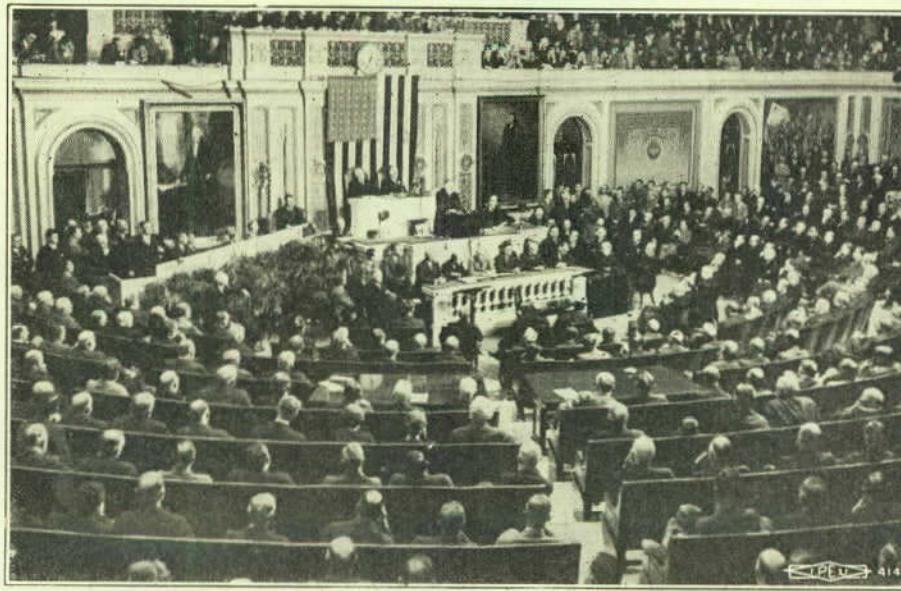
Another subject which is of interest to labor is legislation relative to labor spies and the use of strike breakers. It is reported in Washington that bills are being prepared that will tend to halt practices in this field.

PROGRAM OF RELIEF

Another area of controversy will no doubt include the Works Progress Administration. It is believed that public opinion has become settled upon one point, namely, some kind of permanent relief will be necessary for at least the next 10 years in the United States. Unemployment does not cease though relief measures have been in effect since 1932, a period of six years. That this question contacts the larger question of technological unemployment, there is little doubt. Whether the Congress will underwrite WPA as a permanent type of relief is the question. A great deal of opposition has been raised during the past year against the WPA. Whether Congress will be prepared to propose a whole new plan of permanent relief is still a question.

Another subject which no doubt will concern this new Congress is the question of re-organization of government departments involving the auxiliary question of

(Continued on page 671)



Congress Assembled

Light Thrown on British Building Wages

By Our Housing Authority

WHICH receives the greater return in real wages, the American or the British building tradesman? Are British home-building costs low in comparison with American?

Comparisons, it is said, are odious; and it would also be very difficult to make a truly accurate comparison between the real wages of English building workers on an annual basis, as translated into living conditions, with that of their cousins across the Atlantic. Even if many of the items deemed necessary for a comfortable living by the English tradesman were not different from those regarded as necessities by the American, there are also the violent fluctuations in annual income which no one in the building industry has found a way to avoid.

However, since the oft-repeated accusation is still going the rounds, that high hourly rates of American unionized building mechanics make residential building prices too high for the average consumer; while the comparatively low scale of the British union workman has produced low-cost homes and stabilized the industry in England, we do take occasion to present some interesting information which may throw new light on the British system, its means, and its results, both to the building worker and to the home buyer. Much of this information comes directly to us from the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, which is a centralized federation of all union building crafts of England, corresponding to our Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

Factory mass production has a much greater effect on the life of the American worker than on that of the British. The American drives an automobile; the Briton travels by foot, bicycle or tram; the American enjoys a far greater use of home conveniences such as electrical appliances, porcelain plumbing, central heating (on the other hand, the need for central heating is not so great in England), etc., than are available for distribution to the British worker at a price within his reach. But it is also true that the American finds his employment opportunities cut down because of the increasing ability of the machine to supersede hand production.

Virtually impossible to compare standards of life in the two countries. More facts must be secured.

This is true even in the field of residential building. Although it is not feasible to fabricate and set up the house in a factory, and ship it complete to the job site, every year finds some increase in the factory fabrication of the various materials and parts of the building; and use of power machinery on the job site of even a very modest dwelling. A Washington contractor complained the other day:

FUNCTIONS CHANGE

"I've been trying to hire a teamster with a scraper and horses to do a little excavating work. I called the one I used to get last year. He'd sold his horses and quit the business. The convenience, quickness and low cost of excavating by steam shovel made it impossible for him to compete. The team-and-scraper worker who used to be a part of the picture is virtually impossible to find today."

To call attention to the trend of technological unemployment in the building field, this JOURNAL prepared figures showing the dwindling share of the construction dollar paid in wages to building craftsmen on the job site. We do not have any comparative figures for the proportionate share of materials and labor in British home building costs, but

it is likely that it would be found much closer to the old 50-50 ratio than our present American ratio where building trades get only 30 to 35 per cent with materials taking 65 to 70 per cent of the dollar spent on actual construction of the home.

Gains made by factory fabrication in building materials are all of a piece with the rest of American life, which shows a greater mobilization of machine production than that of any other country. While the American worker finds the machine making available to him a higher standard of living than any other country can offer, he also finds that the machine is interfering with his employment and therefore with his ability to buy its products.

BRITISH VS. AMERICAN WAGES

When hourly rates are compared, at the present rate of exchange between British and American money, the British craftsman with his shilling-ninepence top in London, 1938 (about 43 cents), would seem to be getting very much the lower wage. However, a premium is paid for especially skilled workers in any line, and there are also various additional items which tend to raise the average hourly rate higher than the standard.

The British building craftsman also averages a much higher total of man-hours of employment per year. Building trades unions in this country have acted to shorten the workweek in order to spread employment over a greater number of workers; and the total volume of construction contracts has been in a depressed condition — sometimes very acutely depressed — from 1930 onward, resulting in irregular employment for the majority of building workers. At the low point in 1933 the records of the I. B. E. W. RESEARCH DEPARTMENT show that inside wiremen averaged only 64 days' work for the entire year. In 1936 they had an average of 162 days of employment; in 1937, 188 days. As most union building workers here work a 40-hour week and we consider 48 weeks of employment per year as the normal top for them we reckon unemployment among inside wiremen in 1937 at 22 per cent average.

TYPE OF HOUSES ERECTED IN GREAT BRITAIN



(Cont'd on page 630)

What D'ye Mean, Constitutional Democracy?

By THE PHILOSOPHER

WELL, boys, the convention of the C. I. O. at Pittsburgh has come and gone. John L. Lewis ran true to form, took the usual fling at the A. F. of L. and its 50 years of history. On the whole it was a good press which the C. I. O. got. Personally, I have read the reports of the convention in newspapers from every part of the country, and I declare, without fear of contradiction, that the "hand-out" system worked smoothly, and no one really knows what happened at Pittsburgh.

Filtering into the labor press and into a few of the weekly news magazines are items of interest to all members of the organized labor movement. Big John, with his eye out for the dramatic, stopped the staged applause at one point in the proceedings to shout, "You are applauding a constitutional democracy." This statement was as accurate as most of the statements of Mr. Lewis when he is before an audience and when he is talking to the press. The new constitution governing the C. I. O. was brought into the convention by Lewis, Sydney Hillman and Phillip Murray, the big three. It was given to the convention before any of the delegates had seen it, and they were requested to adopt it. It was adopted. Lewis, Hillman and Murray ran the convention at all times in arbitrary and undemocratic fashion.

The new constitution adopted is certainly in the direction of super-centralized structure and overhead control. Control between conventions rests with an executive board composed of one representative of each of the affiliated national or international unions and organizing committees, plus the four officers elected by the convention. This looks like constitutional democracy, but there is a catch in it. The voting is to be in proportion to the membership of the unions, and the result is obvious. Lewis, Murray and Hillman are empowered to cast 1,840,645 votes out of a total of 3,787,677, or 48.5 per cent. So the big three are sitting pretty. They are in complete control and have arranged their constitution to make that control more complete than ever.

It should be pointed out forcibly that neither the A. F. of L. executive council, nor any executive council of any international union requires that voting should be by proportional membership. Every union, no matter what size, has one vote.

Now, going a little farther, this new constitution also gives the executive board power to "investigate any situation involving an affiliate on the ground that such an affiliate is conducting its affairs and activities contrary to the provisions of the constitution." With this very flexible and pleasant and convenient constitutional right, the top leaders of

We take a glance at the ponderous workings of the "new" C. I. O.

the C. I. O. will be able to intervene in the internal affairs of allegedly autonomous unions in any way they see fit. It converts all the other organizations into mere administrative departments of C. I. O. headquarters.

FRAUD CHARGED

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., gave the Pittsburgh convention a bad half-hour. His widely quoted analysis of membership claims of the C. I. O. had wide publicity at the time of the convention. Mr. Green asserted that "no

In his statement President Green also examined the financial report of the C. I. O. and said: "This is mysterious to say the least. The financial accounting of all the activities of the C. I. O. for three years is given on one brief page. It is said a total income of \$3,540,358.62 was received by the C. I. O. in the last three years. From what specific sources? Careful scrutiny of the report fails to yield a clue.

"How much of this sum was contributed by the United Mine Workers, the financial angel of the C. I. O.? The report does not indicate. Yet the financial statements of the United Mine Workers Union show it contributed more than \$2,000,000 to the support of the C. I. O. and its agencies in the last year alone.

"How about the new affiliated unions which are said to be self-supporting? The report shows the C. I. O. advanced \$1,310,178 to affiliates, but gives no breakdown, accounting or explanation."

That the master stage managers of the C. I. O. convention were not so masterful was indicated by a discordant event relating to the reporters who attended the meeting. Mr. Lewis gave a private dinner for the members of the press. Later a vice president of the American Newspaper Guild introduced into the convention a resolution denouncing the press generally and certain newspapers especially. The resolution reflected upon the reporters who covered the convention. Many of the reporters got sore. They were particularly angry because the resolution was aimed at the New York Times and at Louis Stark, veteran labor editor.

Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild, who loves nothing better than attacking A. F. of L. labor leaders, ambled to the platform, apologized for his vice president's clumsy wording, and tried to take the curse off the incident by blaming the publishers and not the reporters.

Something happened to John Brophy, director of the old committee. Though he acted as secretary of the C. I. O. after the death of Charles P. Howard, he was not elected secretary. This place was given to James Carey of the radio union. This leaves Mr. Brophy, it appears, pretty much out on a limb.

Only formal attention was paid to the letter of the President of the United States suggesting labor unity. The convention closed with parades, music, red fire and fulsome lip service to the controlling big three. Wholesale defeats at the polls were soft-pedaled.



PAGE MR. JEFFERSON, PLEASE!

patent medicine literature ever contained more sweeping and misleading claims than this report."

He went on to ask: "Who will believe the C. I. O. total membership claim of 4,037,877 given in this report? The breakdown by unions discloses the amazing inflation, stuffing and falsification employed to reach this paper total."

Mr. Green was formerly long-time secretary of the United Mine Workers of America. He goes on to point out: "The membership of the United Mine Workers is listed at 612,113. Yet the last official report of that union gave its membership as 447,824. This included the membership of District 50, which was given in the U. M. W. report as 8,854. But the C. I. O. report lists the membership of District 50 separately, and over and above the U. M. W. membership, as 55,220."

Canadian Railroad Unions Face Problem

THOUGH railway labor unions in the United States have won their battle against the 15 per cent wage cut, Canadian railway workers see red signals ahead and wait apprehensively the next session of the Dominion's Parliament where the question of amalgamation of railways will be up for further "study."

A meeting to consider plans for defense has been called by all railway labor organizations to take place in the city of Ottawa on January 9. It will be attended by Canadian grand lodge officers, legislative representatives and general chairmen of the standard railroad labor organizations.

Two great trunk lines sweep across the continent. One, the Canadian Pacific Railway, is privately owned and operating at a profit; however, its president, Sir Edward Beatty, is pressing for amalgamation with the publicly-owned Canadian National, which during the depression years has been operating at a deficit.

During the past legislative session Sir Edward treated a special Senate committee to a glowing picture of the savings—estimated at \$75,000,000 a year—which could be effected by consolidation, with economies under the head of reduction of "general overhead expenses, traffic solicitation, advertising and regional supervision; from line abandonments; from rerouting of traffic; from increased car and train loading; from consolidation of repair work; from readjustment of passenger train services; from operating joint freight and passenger terminals; from consolidating express and telegraph services; from reduction in accounting and other expenses." He talked as cleverly as he could around the subject of labor displacement but no amount of talk could hide the fact that a great deal of the anticipated saving would have to come out of the annual total wages paid to Canadian railroad workers.

As one of the JOURNAL's Canadian press correspondents puts it, since 60 per cent of the railroad dollar goes in wages a saving of \$75,000,000 would cost 37,500 jobs at \$1,200 a year. Many Canadian workers, both on and off the railways, feel that the public interest is better served by making up the Canadian National's deficit from taxation rather than paying out as much or more to unemployed on the relief rolls.

President Hungerford of the Canadian National also took the position that abandonment of lines and services is against the public interest. The National is a pioneer road, giving valuable and needed service to undeveloped areas of the vast Dominion.

His evidence on finances was that in the 15 years from 1923 to 1937, the operating revenues exceeded operating expenses by \$361,000,000, or an average of \$24,000,000 a year; in the depression years, 1932 to 1937 there was an average

Move is on to amalgamate private and publicly owned systems.

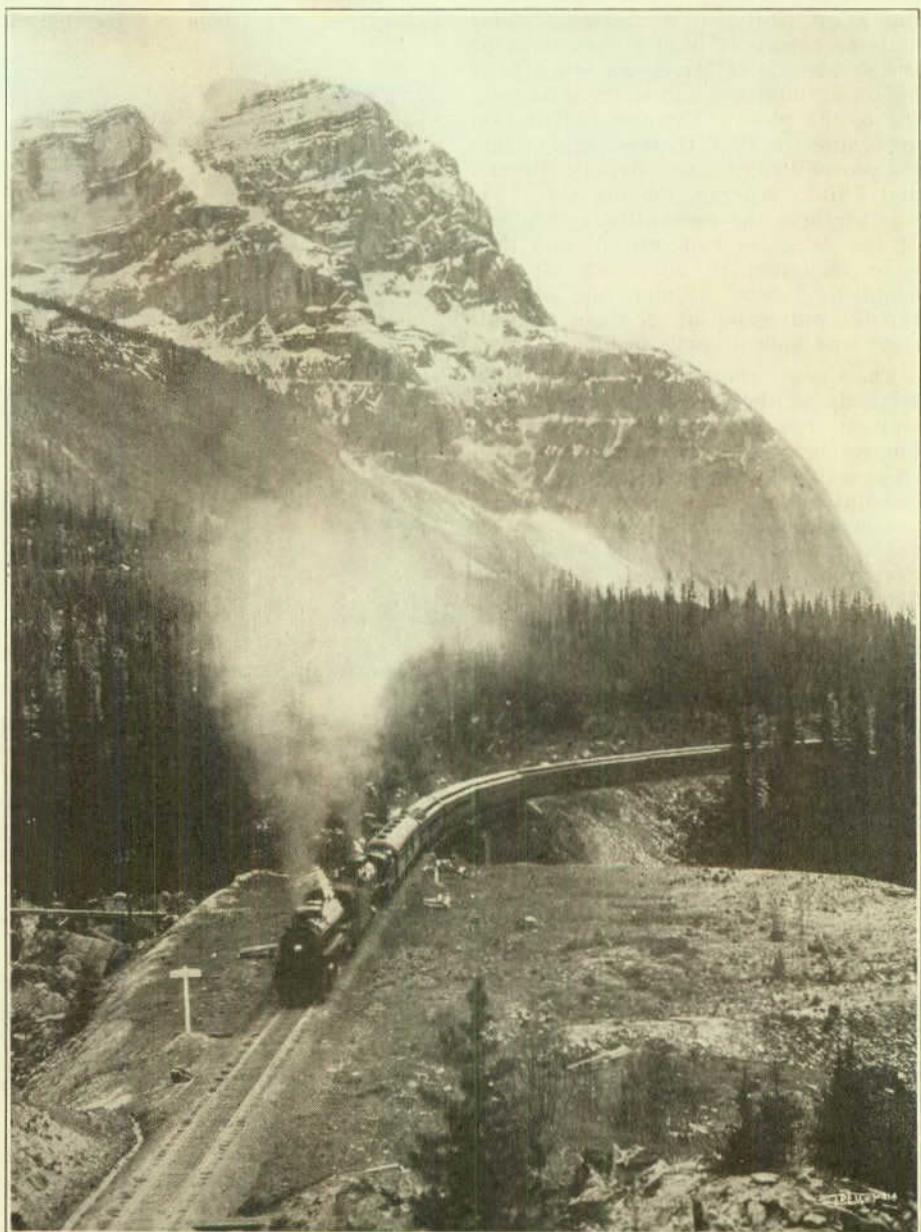
earning of \$11,000,000 a year above operating expenses; while in the prosperous years from 1925 to 1929, revenues were an average of \$45,000,000 a year above operating expenses. Of course operating expenses are far from the whole bill; but at the same time it is felt that the ability to pay a profit is not the only essential for a successful national railway. Transportation service, and employment of labor are also in the public interest; and the dislocation of these two items would be certain to result in many a personal and possibly a national disaster.

Therefore, Canadian railway labor may

well take the position of American railway unions during the recent negotiations: "We are sorry about your problems, but the quick solution you propose is not a true solution. You will have to solve it some other way."

It now looks suspiciously as though Sir Edward would try the back-door approach to amalgamation, through politics and propaganda. The Winnipeg Free Press says in an editorial: "A new propaganda mill is evidently being established in Toronto in the attempt to overcome the public opposition to amalgamation of the railways. When the bombardment begins, of alleged facts and arguments, the public will know what is going on. The new effort is being made under cover of a fine appearance of independence, favorite tactics of the

(Continued on page 673)



CANADIAN PACIFIC TRAIN ENTERING TUNNEL IN CANADIAN ROCKIES

Facts Win For Railroad Unions

ANOTHER triumph for the conference method of settling railroad disputes and for skillful presentation of facts by representatives of the railroad unions has smashed the drive for wage cuts on the railroads, and brought about the creation of a permanent railroad committee of capital and labor appointed by the President of the United States.

The members of the committee are George M. Harrison, chairman of the Railroad Labor Executives Association; D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; B. M. Jewell, of the Railway Employees' Department; Carl Gray, chairman of the Union Pacific board of directors; M. W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and E. E. Norris, president of the Southern Railway System.

The impartial board appointed by the President of the United States has made its findings and report. A tribute should be made to Mr. Harrison for his excellent presentation and to the research departments of the railroad unions which prepared much of the data used by Mr. Harrison.

THE CASE PRESENTED BY THE RAILROADS

The report summarizes the argument of the railways as follows:

"Broadly stated, the argument is not only that the railroads are in a desperate financial condition, that for too long a time have sacrifices been demanded of ownership so that fairness attends this request of labor, but also that the proposal is not made in disregard of the existing level of wages of railway labor since, under the circumstances as they now exist, that level is too high when measured in comparison with wage levels elsewhere."

The distressed condition of the industry is the major argument of the carriers in behalf of a wage reduction. They cite the shrinking volume of traffic, diminishing operating revenues, declining net income, the deficits, the meager return on investment and the many roads in receivership or trusteeship.

The carriers point also to certain additional factors that make for the necessity of effecting operating economies. One of these is that increases in tax costs resulting from the Social Security Act and the Railroad Retirement Act add 5% per cent, or about \$103,500,000 annually, to the payrolls. Another argument advanced by the roads is that rate increases no longer offer a possible solution, nor is there hope of an increase in traffic. The roads, too, are doubtful as to the possibility of aid from the government. They deny the employees' claim that economies could save \$1,000,000 a day; maintenance and other expenditures, they say, are already being skimped.

The one avenue open in the present

Skillful presentation of labor's case, backed by combined efforts of union research, breaks drive for wage cut.

emergency, in the judgment of the carriers, is to effect a saving on labor costs. Reduction in wage rates, they feel, would afford "quick financial relief", would make possible increased expenditures for maintenance, repairs and the purchase of equipment, with consequent benefits in terms of employment.

The carriers contend that a reduction in railway wage rates is just, for they maintain railway wages today, whether stated in cents per hour, dollars per week or dollars per year, are at the highest peak ever attained, while the cost of living is considerably lower than it was in 1929 or 1920. The carriers maintain that annual earnings are the most meaningful measure of railway wages, for upon their amount and the cost of living the economic welfare of the worker depends. The roads state that average annual earnings which stood at \$1,796 in 1920, fell to \$1,361 in 1933 and reached a level of about \$1,800 for 1938. Furthermore, if these earnings are adjusted to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics "Cost of Living" index, the average weekly earnings of \$33.73 in 1938 would have 4.4 per cent more purchasing power than the \$31.64 had in 1936, 17.7 per cent more than the \$26.10 had in 1935 and 25.7 per cent more than the \$32.07 had in 1929.

The carriers conclude that "a movement of over 25 per cent in real purchasing power of weekly earnings in a period of nine years is a most unusual movement ***. This advance of 25.7 per cent in real wages within nine years has taken place at a time in our history when other things have not been pursuing a normal upward course. In 1929 all things in general turned down. But in the face of that general depression we find these real earnings per week of railway employees showing this extraordinary rise contrary to all other trends."

THE DEFENSE PRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYEES

Railway labor, according to the report, recognizes the unfortunate present plight of the railroads and their need for relief. They differ with the roads, however, as to the reasons for this condition. While recognizing the effect of forces such as competitive means of transportation and the relocations of industries, the employees feel that the present difficulty arises in part from unwise financial practices in the past, over-capitalization, the burden of fixed charges, and excessive and unwise dividend distributions during prosperous years, the consequences of which, they state, should not be imposed upon labor in the form of a demand for lower wages.

Second, as a solution to the railroad problem, the employees offer in place of the proposed wage cuts a broad program for the industry. The employees pledge their co-operation in seeking (a) rate

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Courtesy B. & O. R. R.

STREAMLINING INTO PUBLIC FAVOR

SEC Is Not Merely An Attribute Of Wine

By JAMES MELVILLE

(First of two articles on the functions and aims of the Securities and Exchange Commission.)

YOU who are interested in the welfare of labor are, in all likelihood, interested in good government. The period of reform of the past five years has, among other things, given rise to a new, almost unprecedented, interest in the manner in which our society is conducted. Such an interest will, however, be of little real value to the individual unless a study is made of the powers and purposes entailed in some of the tasks upon which the present regime has set itself. One of the earliest reforms by the Democratic administration, and which is still of ranking importance, is the attempt at regulation of the stock exchanges as administered by the Securities and Exchange Commission (i.e. the SEC).

Ever since the fear-ridden days of 1929, when the collapse of stock market values gloated triumphantly at us from the headlines of every paper, we have become deeply conscious of the power our financial system exercises over our lives. During the subsequent investigation of Wall Street by the Senate committee, headed ably by Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, the revelations of and by the men and firms who controlled that vast network of "Cash and Gamble," a great wave of feeling that this must never happen again swept over the nation. Shortly afterward was begun legislation designed to perpetuate that feeling.

The Securities and Exchange Commission administers and enforces the compliance of interested parties with:

The Securities Act of 1933, as amended;

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;

The Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended;

The Chandler Act; and,
The Maloney Act.

The Securities Act of 1933, and the first such law passed by the federal government is intended: (1) to prevent the selling or offering, through the mails or interstate commerce, any issue (i.e., security) for the purpose of deluding or defrauding the investor; (2) to provide for full and fair disclosure of any and all information concerning the issue to the investor; (3) to insure such disclosure, the commission is empowered to prevent the offering and/or sale of an issue until a registration statement has been filed with the commission and become effective; it requires also that a

In the United States, these three letters stand for an important commission designed to aid investors.

prospectus containing the more pertinent facts as set forth in the registration statement be filed and become effective, and that every prospective purchaser be provided with a copy of such prospectus.

This does not mean that the commission expresses its approval of, or passes judgment upon the worth of, an issue. The law only empowers the commission to prevent the sale of a stock which attempts to, or actually defrauds by neglecting to state the material facts, or by untrue statements. In other words this Act is primarily for the protection of the honest investor and honest business enterprise from the malpractices of the securities business; and, to encourage by such protection the freer use of capital in the financing of the nation's business.

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the registration of national security exchanges, the regulation of such

exchanges, and the formulation of a plan for regulation of the over-the-counter markets. The intention of such requirements is to prevent excessive speculation by the unlimited use of credit; to outlaw the abuses prevalent in the conduct of over-the-counter markets; and, to secure the disclosure of all the facts concerning the condition of any business which offers an issue for sale.

To accomplish this each national exchange submits a copy of its rules and regulations and the commission considers the approval of such rules or makes suggestions for their revision; each security that is traded on, on such exchanges, is reported to the commission; the actions of exchange members or other persons on a national exchange are subject to regulation; and, all holdings of exchange members, or directors or principal stockholders of a company active on the exchange are reported. The commission also has the power to promulgate rules and regulations in order to make such provisions more effective.

In short, the commission has been given the power to stop the behind-the-scene manipulations which make the investment of an honest dollar so precarious.

The Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 provides for the registration of all gas and electric utility holding companies with the commission. It requires also the regulation of certain aspects of such holding companies, such as the transactions in securities of such companies, the simplification of the corporate structure of such companies, and the submission of accounts and reports on various financial dealings of such companies.

The Chandler Act is an amendment to certain sections of the National Banking Act of 1898. Under this new law, during a reorganization (bankruptcy) proceeding, the presiding judge is empowered (at the suggestion of a member or principal stockholder of the company, or at his own instance) to call upon the Securities and Exchange Commission for certain advisory assistance in the matter of the reorganization—in so far as such assistance can be shown to be related to the functions of the commission.

The last and undoubtedly most important law the commission administers is the Maloney Act, or the regulation of the over-the-counter markets. The Act provides that the commission place in operation a plan for the segregation

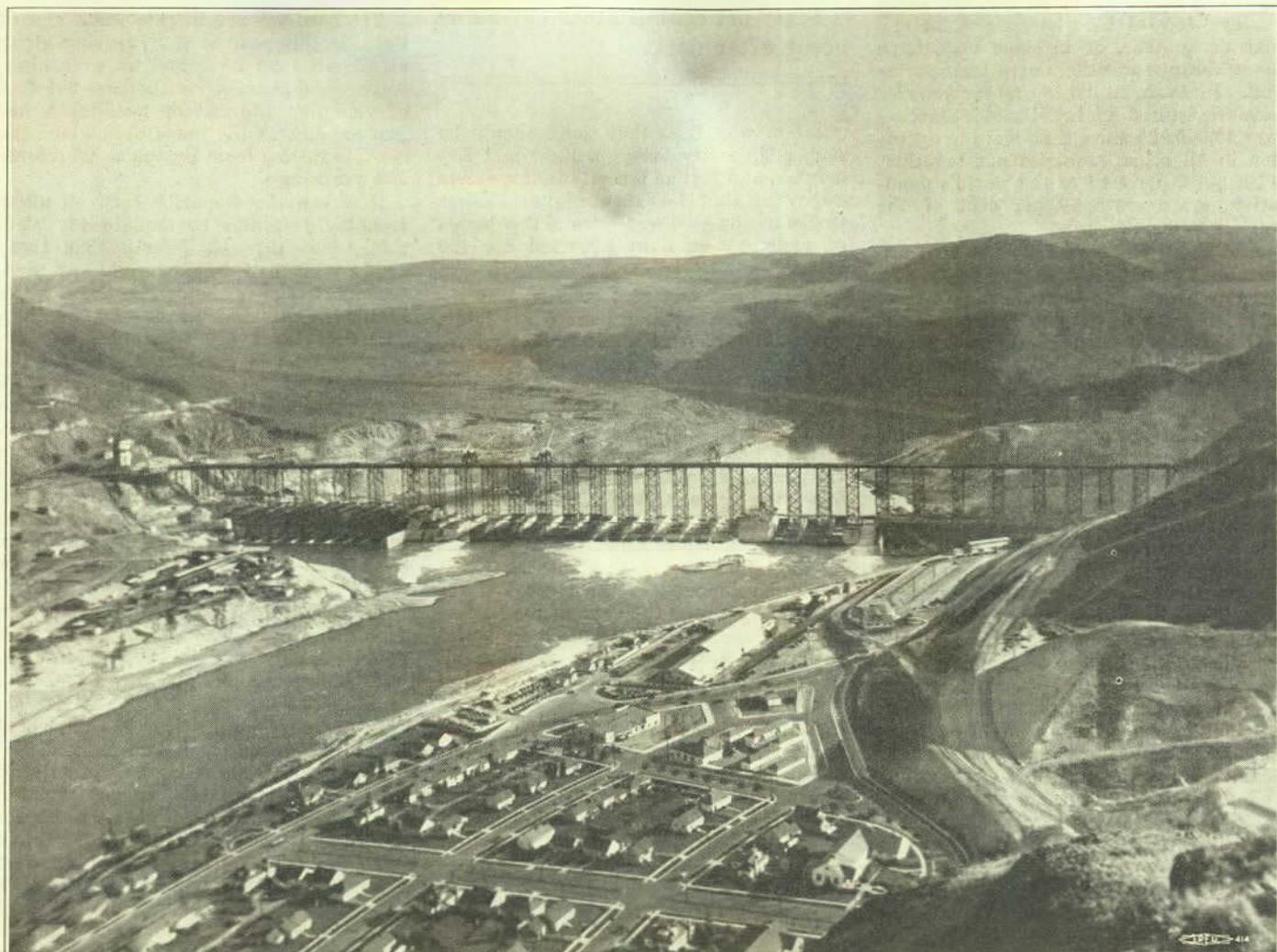
(Continued on page 673)



THE LITTLE STREET CALLED CROOKED

The Spell of Grand Coulee Dam

By Walter J. Hendrick, Worker



I stand upon the brink of a canyon wide and
deep
Gazing at a glorious scene while other people
sleep.

Stretching out before me from mountain
ridge to ridge,
Stands a gigantic trestle greater than Brook-
lyn Bridge.

Working on it 10 monster cranes—five, 10
stories high,
Are illumined by giant floodlights against the
midnight sky.

While far below, for miles around, 10,000
lights replete,
Make everything as bright as day so men can
pour concrete.

Two thousand men are working each shift,
“Swing”—“Graveyard”—“Days”
While on the mountain yonder a sign reads,
“Safety Pays.”

The harvest moon looks down upon the Grand
Coulee Dam,
This greatest work of man makes me feel how
small I am!

Proper Lighting Can Save Lives

By EDWARD M. RICE, Secretary,
Street and Highway Lighting Safety Bureau

THE traffic accident problem today is everybody's problem, because there are few of us who do not, at one time or another, or in some way, have the advantage of automotive transportation. In 1937, 29,705,220 motor vehicles were registered in the United States—over 16,000,000 more than were in operation in all other countries put together. With but 6 per cent of the world's population, we operate 70 per cent of the world's automobiles.

And those of us who do not own automobiles or have one in the family, still use the streets and highways. We have to if we want to get anywhere, and the fact that more than 15,000 pedestrians were killed in 1937 tells its own story.

Yes, we all have a direct interest in the traffic accident problem—and the man who goes off to work every day, probably more than most. For not only is there a great army employed in operating the vast fleets of trucks, buses and commercial vehicles in service all over the country, but everyone, regardless of his job, must get to it, and in order to do so must venture the highways and streets.

It is not the intention of this article to deal broadly with all of the factors relating to the problem of traffic safety—there are too many of them. However, there is a segment of the whole problem that has been too little thought of in the past and about which too little has been done. That problem is night traffic safety and the relation of light and visibility to it.

During 1937, about 23,800 people were killed by automobiles after dark. In other words, 60 per cent of the total 39,700 traffic fatalities occurred during night time hours, when only one out of every four or five cars was on the road. It doesn't take calculus with those statistics to figure out that night driving is anywhere from six to ten times as dangerous as driving in the daytime—the variation of six to ten because every stretch of highway has a different accident experience, and on many highways the night accident rate is even higher than that.

It is only comparatively recently that we have started to

Sixty per cent of deaths by autos occur after dark.

question why it is that there should be such a disparity between night and day driving, and just as recently that we have discovered that the rate of night fatalities varies in almost direct ratio to the degree of visibility or light provided for the driver.

When light was first conceived as essential to an advanced state of living, no one knows. One would probably have to go back to the first man to come anywhere near close—back to the man whose life was ordered by the sun, who lived and worked only as the daylight allowed and who, therefore, worshipped the sun as a supreme power and deity. We have come a long way since that time—through the ages when men stole a few extra hours from the night with blazing pine knots; through the early, crude development of the torch and the oil lamp; through the days of the flickering candles to the distribution and utilization of gas; through all these thousands of years to this age—to this age of electricity and light.

And this is an age of LIGHT—brightening our homes and our shops, flooding our ball parks and race tracks, gleaming along our streets, turning night into day. The sun is our master no longer.

ANTIQUATED HIGHWAYS

Yet here we are in this same age of light, in this year of 1938, tearing along at 50 miles an hour and up over highways which, except for the bare 200 feet of visibility afforded by headlights, are just as dark as the roads over which the coaches rattled from Boston to Worcester 200 years ago.

How can the disparity between night and day fatalities be explained? Certainly not through finding that there comes with the falling of night any mysterious change in the driver, the car, the highway, enforcement or the weather. The first three are constants—enforcement is no less rigid at night, and the weather, so far as is known, has no preference for the hours in which to do its worst. Certainly it cannot be explained by traffic densities, for only one-fifth to one-fourth as many cars are on the road at night as in the daytime. Incidentally, too, there are about 760 more daylight hours in the course of a year than there are those of dusk or darkness.

Finally, it is impossible to escape the fact that the only major variable which could possibly explain the great difference between night and day experience is illumination.

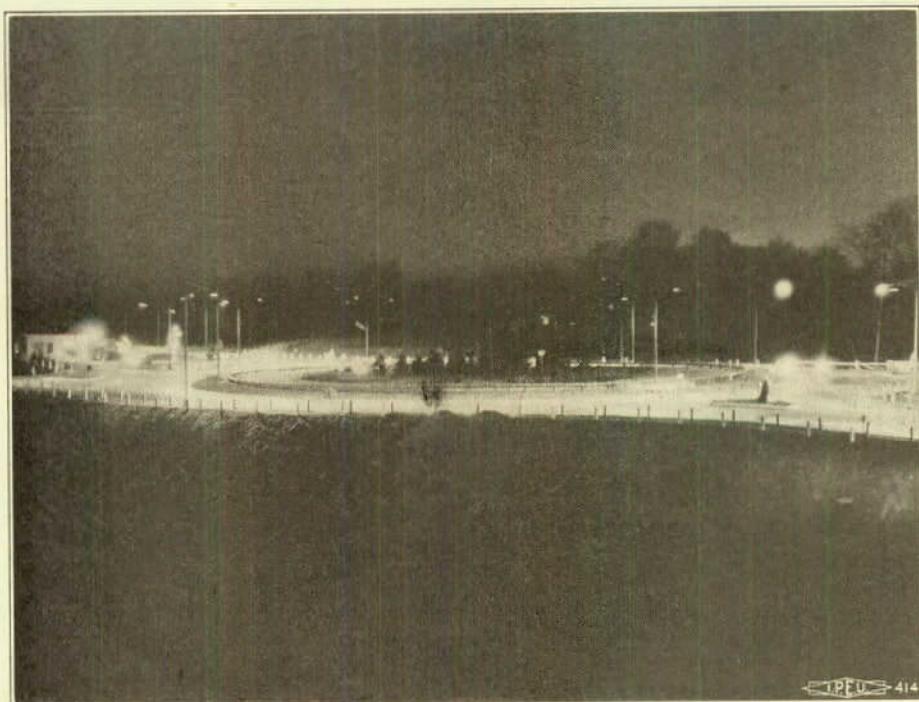
In the daytime a driver has anywhere up to 10,000-foot candles of natural illumination. At night he has practically no illumination at all. In consequence, automobiles carry headlights which pro-

vide, at 150 feet, a fraction of one-foot candle. Think of it—from 10,000-foot candles of light in the daytime to a fraction of one-foot candle at night!

Now look at it this way. Analyze the records from 1917 to 1937. In 1917, night fatalities represented only 30 per cent of the 24-hour total. Since then, they have increased to over 60 per cent. Nights were no darker in 1917 than they were in 1937—then why the shocking increase in night fatalities? Let us consider.

Over the period from 1917 to 1937, registration increased 600 per cent, average mileage per

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A SOFT RADIANCE THAT PERMITS PEDESTRIANS TO BE VISIBLE AT GREAT DISTANCES

Light Thrown on Mystery of Vacuum Tube

By STANLEY E. HYDE

(Seventh in the series on "Getting Started in Amateur Radio.")

NOTWITHSTANDING the tendency towards the design and construction of crystal controlled transmitters is well advanced, and in fact, most of present day transmitters are crystal controlled, we are going to describe an oscillator which controls its own frequency—the "self-excited oscillator."

The experience gained by building and operating a self-excited oscillator can never be obtained if the beginner starts out building a transmitter whose frequency is controlled by a Piezo-electric crystal. The "self-excited beginner" has a knowledge that the crystal man can never hope to gain. After experimenting sufficiently with the SEO (self-excited oscillator) he will want to try the circuit where the frequency is controlled by a quartz crystal; which is a very stable and dependable source of control. In Figure 1 we have a simple circuit for establishing and maintaining an alternating current of constant frequency. The constants of the circuit may be designed to cover a frequency range of from one cycle per second to several hundred million per second. The vacuum tube oscillator is the only practical device available for producing high frequency power above 50,000 cycles.

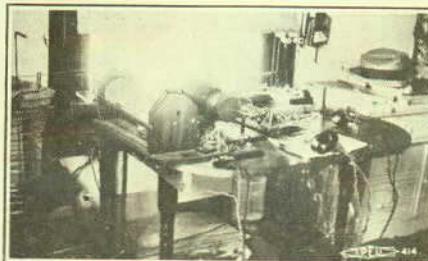
A generator known as the Alexanderson alternator was used for a number of years for transatlantic radio telegraphy. It actually generated an AC current in the neighborhood of 50 kilocycles. Its peripheral speed was many thousand revolutions per minute. Any greater speed than than necessary to generate 50 kilocycles would subject the rotating element to such centrifugal force as would tear it to pieces. Thus there was a limit to rotating machines in the generation of high frequency currents. The vacuum tube has no such limits.

In Figure 1 we have a three-element tube, the cathode (filament type) being heated by an A battery, while the anode (plate) is supplied a positive charge by the B battery. It will be noted that coil L2 is in the plate circuit, while coil L1 is in the grid circuit. The circuit, composed of the inductance L2 and the variable condenser C2, is called the "tank" circuit. It is a tank or reservoir of high frequency power, or perhaps it would be better to say that in this circuit is generated the high frequency currents. The generation of alternating current depends on the control that the grid voltage exerts on the plate current; that is, a small amount of energy applied to the grid controls a large output from the plate battery. Stated another way, we can say that the action of the grid takes the direct current from the plate battery and changes it into an alternating current through the tank circuit.

By analysis our radio authority suggests answer to vexed question.

ANALOGY OF STEAM HAMMER

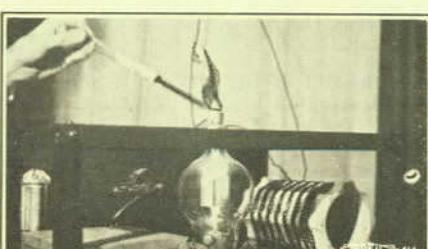
Several mechanical illustrations of this action can be cited. Thus, a steam hammer is controlled by applying a very small force to the steam valve through an operating handle. The steam valve allows the pressure in the boiler to act, and this action can be made automatic by a mechanism which moves the valve when



HYDE'S OWN RECEIVING STATION



ALL WAVE COMMUNICATION RECEIVER



Drawing a 14 million cycle arc from the plate tip of the one kw. amplifier tube.

the hammer comes to the end of its stroke. Here, a portion of the power in the *controlled* circuit is put back into the *controlling* circuit to maintain the action. With the vacuum tube, the grid represents the steam valve and the plate battery power represents the steam pressure from the boiler. In this action of the tube, *no power is generated* (this would be getting something for nothing); the power is merely changed from direct current to alternating current. The source of this power is the plate supply. It may be supplied from batteries, a DC gen-

erator, or rectified and filtered AC. Some energy is lost in heating the elements of the tube, especially the plate.

If this action inside the vacuum tube is thoroughly understood, the mystery of radio has vanished and one never need be mystified by new and complicated looking circuits, for the principle of the grid action remains the same, whether the tube has three elements or eight.

Another good mechanical analogy is that of the pendulum clock. As the pendulum swings back and forth it works the escapement which permits the main spring to deliver a push to the pendulum during each swing in such a direction as to increase the extent or amplitude of the swing. When the friction of the oscillation becomes equal to the impulse given by the spring, the amplitude of oscillation will stop increasing and remain constant. In the case of the vacuum tube, the grid corresponds to the clock escapement, the plate battery to the main spring, and the current in the oscillating circuit, which is connected to the plate of the tube, corresponds to the pendulum. The current in the tank circuit reacts on the grid so as to change the value of the voltage across the grid circuit. This change in grid voltage produces a change in the plate battery current, which, in turn, acts on the oscillating circuit so as to increase the oscillating current. This action continues until a balance is reached between the losses due to radiation and heat and the power supplied by the tube. Further than this, the amplitude of the oscillating current remains constant in value.

Many hundreds of kilocycles are covered within the minimum and maximum setting of the variable condenser C2. As stated previously it is much more convenient to vary the condenser than the coil. It would be necessary to have an adjustable clip to contact the turns of the coil. Even if the clip were only moved one one-hundredth of an inch along one turn the frequency would be changed many thousand cycles. For this reason the coil is practically always a fixed quantity. Any jarring, or moving of the tank circuit or tube will also change the frequency, or cause "wobulation." For this reason great care should be taken in the construction of a self-excited oscillator, the parts being mounted solidly and the coil constructed of heavy wire that does not change shape easily. We could by careful and minute measurements calculate the frequency of the tank circuit, but after it was all done we would be lucky if the actual frequency were within a few kilocycles of the calculated answer. It is more accurate and convenient to determine its frequency by the use of a previously calibrated frequency meter, or monitor.

We will now delve a little more intimately into what actually happens in the

(Continued on page 671)

Linemen Enjoy Gargantuan Christmas Feast

By SHAPPIE

ON the morning of December 22, 1904, Tom Brown, lineman, found himself sitting on the narrow seat of a high-wheeled, light sulky such as was used in those days in horse races. The motive power for this weird-looking contraption was furnished by Paddy, a handsome, high-spirited dapple grey horse. Lashed securely to the footboard of the sulky was a leather tool sack containing Tom's line tools and a small coil of copper wire. Now Paddy required no urging to maintain the swift, steady pace they were traveling—a pace necessitated by the fact that the long distance toll line was in trouble and it was Tom's business to spare neither horse nor man in repairing that trouble in the shortest possible time. So far the road had been good, but as they started the long climb up the steep grade of the Sooke Mountains over which the toll line ran, increasing depth of snow soon blotted out the road and the balling-up by it of Paddy's hooves made progress slow. It seemed to Tom that they had been suddenly transported into a new, silent, white world—silent save for the occasional sharp snap as some heavy-laden limb broke off, sending a cloud of powdery snow into the clear air. A light breeze springing up sent little spirals of white dancing devils across the open spaces. Years ago Tom had exchanged the dull drudgery of adding monotonous rows of figures in a business office for the free, fascinating life of a lineman, and now as the enchanting glamour of the scene around him stole into his soul it was mingled with regret that youth and hope alike must inevitably be swallowed up in the relentless march of time.

Soon Tom came across his first trouble. A heavy limb in falling had broken both wires. Fastening Paddy's halter rope securely to a tree, Tom hastily donned belt and spurs. With test set he found the town side of the circuit O.K., but trouble ahead. Splicing in a couple of pieces of wire on the short ends he soon had them cut through and on they went again. Another

Mellow light of memory cast over old-time Christmas after hard day's work on the lines.

break was met with and repaired. About a mile farther on they came to a large fallen tree which completely blocked the road. Unhitching Paddy, Tom managed to lead him, with some difficulty, through the woods around the top of the tree and back into the road. Hoisting the light sulky over the tree trunk, he soon had Paddy hitched up again. As it was about noon, he blanketed Paddy and fastened his nose bag on with a generous feed of oats in it, and then ate a hasty lunch himself. While busy cutting the lines through on the pole, he heard Paddy plunging. Looking down, he saw him rearing back in an effort to break away from the tree to which he was tied. Following the line of Paddy's vision to a nearby open space, Tom saw the long, tawny form of a cougar standing motionless. For an instant he gazed straight into the sinister, green, glowing eyes of the killer and longed for a rifle

to send a bullet crashing into that cruel brain, then the cougar turned and stole stealthily away. A few yards farther on, like an evil dream, it melted silently into the deep shadows of the big timber. Sensing the departure of the unwelcome visitor, Paddy quieted down and resumed his interrupted feeding.

The afternoon was a repetition of the morning's work and it was after dark before Tom got the line working through, so he notified the Victoria office that he would stay overnight with his old friend, Teddy Holmes, and return in the morning.

THE ECCENTRIC CALENDAR

Paddy was very tired, but he trudged patiently along and even broke into a little trot down the steep grade ahead and up to the log stable which he knew so well. In answer to Tom's shout, Sam Atherly came out with a lantern to help put Paddy up. "Big Sam," as he was generally called, was a tall, sturdy son of Devon, whose grandfathers must surely have been slayers of the King's deer, for the love of the chase dominated him so strongly that from the first day he set foot in the enchanted forests of

Vancouver, Island, his friends and family in the Old Land knew him no more. He was, at this time, as often happened, spending a week with Ted. The shack was a blaze of lights and on Tom asking the reason, "Big Sam" chuckled joyously and replied: "Well, you see, when Gus Borde sent up Ted's supplies for the winter, he forgot to send the usual calendar so Ted was keeping track of the days by cuttin' notches on a stick and he must have cut too many, for by his count it is Christmas Day. He has even persuaded his neighbor, Healy, to forget their long-standing grudge against each other, so Healy is here to help celebrate. You know, Healy never knows what day it is, so don't let on. I'll bet you are hungry enough right now to eat a raw dog alive, so go on in and get ready while I look after your horse."

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

By G. L. MONSIVE, L. U. No. 595

WHILE Christmas. City streets are mantled. Thousands milling together in congested centers. Smiles kindly, sympathetic and uncalculating are exchanged freely. Friendly greetings and words break the barriers of convention, cold hearts are warmed, suspicions are for a time discarded. Cynicism is less evident. Over the hearts of men for a day the Yuletide spirit holds sway.

Far away from the din of the city, hills and dales are covered with snow, the streams bridged with ice and the pine trees turned to a crystal maze reflecting the radiant glory of the new day. Out in the open, the hearts of men are never cold or desolate as in the city streets, but at Yuletide their neighborly salutations ring with genuine friendliness.

There are memories of religious pageantry. The birth of the Child whose life was so superb a demonstration of love and sympathy and generous comradeship; and for a day the fatal shroud of false emphasis, theological debates about His person, ecclesiastical divisions untrue to the Genesis of His life and message, which breed intolerance, suspicion and hatred, these are relegated to the discard. For a brief season the spirit of this Child is felt and lies enshrined in the souls of men.

Then there are memories of childhood's joyous days, the old homestead, with an open fireside emitting, fantastic and weird, dancing shadows, the family gathered in eager expectancy, gifts exchanged as true evidence of love and devotion. The smile of those dear ones, the rich odor of cooking foods, the kind that only mothers cook, the tender memories in the subconscious form in most minds, make the Christmas gathering a happy and wholesome association of ideas that bring from the recesses of all past memories the associated feelings of friendliness, generosity and love.

(Cont'd on page 671)

You Belong to 20 Billion Dollar Industry

THE vast scope of the electrical industry is revealed in a report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by private electric utilities. For example, the combined assets of the private utility companies which have made this report are nearly \$10,000,000,000, in actual figures \$9,563,686,059. When one considers that the utility industry is only a segment of the electrical industry, one becomes aware of the capital invested and the importance of this basic business activity. The earnings of these 150 companies which made the report were in 1937 \$1,442,350,455. These companies serve 16,842,267 customers.

Only one company failed in 1937 to pay interest on its funded debt. All but 16 were listed as having earned fixed charges and dividends in preferred stock during the year and only 42 were classified as having arrearages of dividends on their preferred stock.

Other large segments of the electrical industry may be listed as follows:

- Electrical contracting
- Electrical manufacturing
- Telephone and telegraph
- Radio broadcasting
- Electrical transportation
- Electrical marine

It is possible that the electrical industry, therefore, may be regarded as a \$20,000,000 industry.

In submitting the study to W. O. Douglas, chairman of the SEC, C. Roy Davis, director of the Public Utilities Division of the commission, said that the combined assets of the companies covered "aggregate \$9,563,686,059, which is approximately 70 per cent of the total assets of all registered holding company systems." The 150 operating companies had combined in 1937 gross earnings of \$1,442,350,455, he stated, and at the end of that year served 16,842,267 electric and gas customers in 22,306 communities.

SOURCES OF FIGURES

"The data," Mr. Smith stated, "were obtained principally from the 1937 annual reports to stockholders, and our calculations are the result of our best understanding and interpretation of such reports."

Vast scope of electrical industry revealed by report to Securities Exchange Commission.

Bonds and debentures of the 150 companies were listed at \$4,103,187,167, preferred stock at \$1,540,052,469, and common stock, \$1,908,135,635. The average rate of interest on bonds and debentures was 4.57 per cent, and the average dividend rate on preferred stock, 6.20 per cent. Total capitalization and surplus outstanding was put at \$8,274,994,519.

Funded debt interest was \$187,667,422, taxes were \$181,090,653 and requirements for dividends on preferred stock were \$95,615,122.

The times which funded debt interest was earned varied greatly, ranging from a high of 10.80 to a low of 0.92 and having an average of 2.58; the times which fixed charges and preferred stock dividends were earned ranged from a high of 5.85 to a low of 0.43, with an average of 1.57; the return on common stock and surplus ranged from a high of 31 per cent to a low of minus 23.20 per cent for an average of 7.07 per cent.

WIDE RANGE OF TAXES

Taxes also showed a wide variation, running from 20 per cent of gross revenue to a low of 5.52 per cent and an average of 12.55 per cent. Different rates in the

taxes of various states were chiefly responsible for the wide range, it is understood.

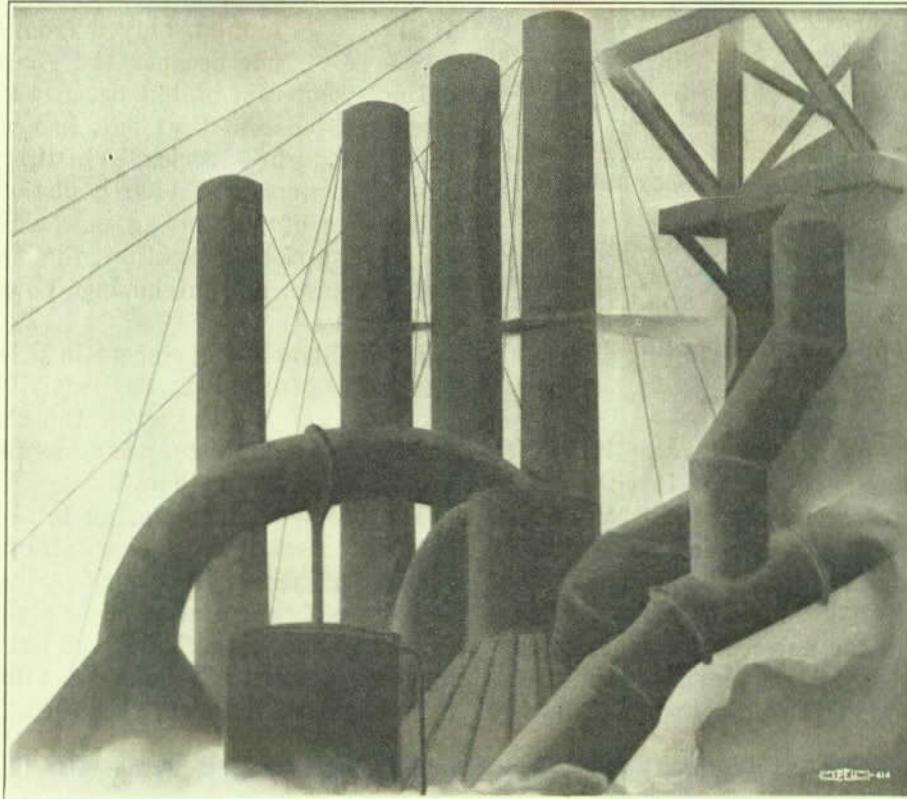
The funded debt interest rate for the 150 companies ran from a high of 6 per cent to a low of 3.25 per cent, with an average of 4.57 per cent; preferred stock dividend rates ran from a high of 7.67 per cent to a low of 4.50 per cent, with an average of 6.20, while capitalization of property and investments ran from a high of 113.20 per cent to a low of 62 for an average of 95.20.

Financial statistics for the operating utility companies covered in the study summarized by registered holding company system of which they are members showed that the operating companies of only one system, the North Continental Utilities Corporation, failed to earn funded debt interest. Under the same summarization the operating companies of only two holding company systems, the Utilities Power and Light Corporation and the North American Gas and Electric Company, failed to earn preferred dividends as well as fixed charges.

Am I Right?

Among historic documents recently added to our archives is a copy of a certificate of membership, bearing the emblem of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the date, August 6, 1894. This certificate was issued to R. G. Wright, by L. U. No. 81 (now L. U. No. 156), of Fort Worth, Texas, and it is signed by R. G. Wright as secretary, as he was a charter member of the local.

And thereby hangs a tale of a man who followed the craft in the early days of the Brotherhood and joined the union at his first opportunity. Later, a helpless cripple, possibly through some accident in the course of his work, he preached the gospel of unionism through a series of little books which he wrote and sold in order to make a living. Old timers will remember these little blue-covered, pocket size books. The first, "A Portable Climax," was published in 1896, followed by "An Ex-Millionaire Electrical Worker," in 1900. One of the latest in the series, "Am I Right, or Am



Courtesy Baltimore Museum of Art

(Cont'd on page 671)

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Reg. U. S. Patent Office



Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Devoted to the Cause

of Organized Labor

IPEU-414

Volume XXXVII Washington, D. C., December, 1938

No. 12

Opportunity For Service The United States of America will go into the New Year with a bright outlook for better business. There are a good many signs that private business is on the upgrade.

The public works program is progressing well and in some sections, particularly in the South, billions of dollars will be expended in the next two years on needed public works. At the same time there lies in the offing a nationwide armament program which is bound to stimulate business all along the line. From these triple sources good times will flow again. This is good news to working people. Strictly speaking, they have not known good times since the late 1920's but the outlook not only presents a chance for better living but it also presents an opportunity for service.

Unionists will find their services in demand. In some sections there may be a scarcity of labor. This will mean that unionists will have an opportunity to make demands upon employers for higher wages and better working conditions. In many instances these claims will be just, but the Electrical Workers Journal counsels unionists to a policy of moderation in their demands, and deplores any tendency toward extreme requests.

It has often been said that the test of any man or organization is not how he or it weathers misfortune but how he or it weathers prosperity. The same test will apply in the next two years to labor unions.

Chickamauga Dam President Roosevelt recently visited Chickamauga Dam. It cuts across the majestic Tennessee River, a few miles from Chattanooga. It is a low-head dam of beautiful proportions and stresses another aspect of the TVA development. The chief feature of this dam is a large lock, though the powerhouse opposite suggests that every river development accumulates some power, even though the objective may be improved transportation.

Chickamauga Dam was built primarily to improve river carrying facilities. Soon the Tennessee River

will be open for navigation from Knoxville to Paducah, a range of 650 miles. Boats carrying cargo will serve the important cities along this river and unlock a hitherto inland empire and give it contact with water traffic on the Great Lakes and on the Mississippi.

Racial Differences How deep are racial differences? We in America ought to know, because in very truth we are the melting pot and have learned how to bring all peoples from the seven corners of the earth and how to permit them to dwell together in harmony.

Look at the Chinese girl of the second generation. She is manicured and tailored within an inch of her life, and when she goes upon an American dance floor, she is not unlike any American young woman either in her jitterbug activities or in her manner of speech and song.

This goes for every other race and it suggests that racial differences are pretty much a matter of custom and habit and not a matter of profound internal diversities. Change the custom and change the environment, and the human being emerges not the representative of a race. Hence, Americans who see this transformation going on all around them have little patience with the superstition upon which Hitler has erected his claims to empire. Nordic is only a convenient term by which the imperialistic Caesar hopes to reach out and grab territory, savings and property for his corrupt oligarchy.

Well, Well, Well John Strachey, leading British communist, barred from the United States not because the American government did not want him in, but because the British government wanted him kept out, has written a book entitled "Hope in America." In this book there is one shining sentence: "What is obviously wanted is not a transfer of purchasing power from one group of people, the rich, to another, the wage earners, but a net increase of purchasing power of the whole community."

If Mr. Strachey is sincere in this point of view, he has pretty conclusively destroyed for the communists the magic of the theory of the class struggle. Yet American communists, posing as real Americans, cry out, "Give all power to us."

The problem of increasing total purchasing power is the problem of increasing total production plus the problem of creating a better distribution system. This is largely a technical problem and not a political or emotional one. It certainly can not be carried on with machine guns. It requires the mobilization of the technicians of the country under the guidance of intelligence and reason. Perhaps Mr. Strachey slipped when he reached this important conclusion, or had not yet consulted Earl Browder.

The United Front Last July British trade unionists and also British co-operatives, of which there are a large number, voted overwhelmingly against the United Front for labor for that democratic country. Sweden has rejected that particular proposal also.

In democratic countries the United Front does not make much headway save in France, and we are viewing the end piece of that spurious labor philosophy foisted upon the French trade unions by the Communist party.

Emotionally the United Front makes strong appeal. Labor unity has been a tenet of labor everywhere for many generations, but in actual practice the United Front is a device by which middle class, liberal and labor opinion are mobilized behind the radical program of class war. It has been described in Europe as a device by which the two-inch tail wags the 100-inch dog. As soon as the communists find they can not put across their program in a United Front, they secede and organize their own bloc. When they are successful in carrying—by means of an emotional appeal—the workers' organizations with them, they lead those organizations into an attack upon the community in a genuine revolutionary gesture such as is going on in France at present.

The Industrial State William H. Davis, chairman of the New York State Board of Mediation and a member of President Roosevelt's Commission on Industrial Relations in Great Britain and Sweden, made an important statement recently of interest to unions. He advocated "The extension of trade unions and collective bargaining beyond individual plants or companies until it reaches, in every important industry of America, that mature state in which the basic standard of wages, hours and working conditions are negotiated by national unions or groups of unions not with each employer individually but with associations of employers."

Mr. Davis' suggestion, of course, implies thorough-going organization both by employers and by unions. It implies too, not so much a change in the mechanics of negotiations as a change of mind and methods by participants.

Service By Amateurs One of the most popular features of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has been the Fraternity of the Air—that roster of Brothers who zestfully take part in amateur broadcasting. This department has grown steadily ever since it was instituted two years ago. Stanley E. Hyde's series of articles which has been running now for six months on the technical side of amateur radio has also attracted wide attention among our readers.

Repeatedly it has been pointed out that amateur radio stations, though they supply what might be

termed a mere avocation for thousands, still play a big part in the panorama of human relations.

Now comes a new aspect of this secondary radio network. On the Eastern Seaboard 18 amateur radio stations have formed the Susquehanna Emergency Net. This net was formed by amateur radio operators who served in the Susquehanna River flood of 1936. They hold monthly practice over the National Broadcasting Company's red network. In order to keep themselves prepared in case they are needed for communications work at any time, these stations are constantly drilling.

Reports show also that amateur operators played a heroic part during the recent New England hurricane. At that time when telephone and telegraph lines were down the operators aided greatly in rescue work.

International Gangsters Strictly speaking, there is no difference whatsoever in the technique and tactics of Adolf Hitler and the American gangster. Hitler puts a gun at the head of his victim and delivers ultimatums in very much the same manner as any gangster. It is true that there is a more vigorous effort to gild the actions of Hitler and to conceal his sinister policies behind a front of nationalism and high-sounding hocus-pocus, but his technique is exactly the same.

It must not be supposed, therefore, that the dictator uses any less strong-arm policies upon his people at home than he uses upon his foreign neighbors. Strong-arm tactics are employed upon the German people. Travellers returning recently from Germany report that even in Hitler's own camp there is not complete harmony. There is difference of opinion and there is a crowd trying to get Hitler. Moreover, authentic reports from Germany indicate that many Germans wept in shame at the heinous attacks upon the Jews and upon private property by the Hitler hoodlums. It may well be that the United States, which has developed techniques in handling gangsters at home, will be the first country successful at developing a technique in handling international gangsters.

There is nothing in nature like this poverty which today curses us. We see rapine in nature, we see one species destroying another; but as a general thing animals do not feed on their own kind; and, wherever we see one kind enjoying plenty, all individuals of that kind share it. No man, I think, ever saw a herd of buffalo of which a few were fat and the great majority lean. No man ever saw a flock of birds of which two or three were swimming in grease and the others all skin and bone. Nor in savage life is there anything like the poverty that festers in our civilization. And yet the peculiar characteristic of this modern poverty of ours is that it is deepest where wealth abounds.—Henry George.



Woman's Work

IPEU 414



LABOR WOMEN BOYCOTT GERMAN GOODS

By A WORKER'S WIFE

I DO NOT believe that any American with an active conscience can deliberately buy a piece of merchandise which he or she knows is made in Germany. The Nazi government has flouted every ideal of justice, tolerance, decency, liberty, upon which the government of the United States is founded. Hitler's treatment of helpless human beings is so cruel and vile that most of us cannot find words to express our indignation. Anyway, words are futile. We can express ourselves in action. We can refuse to contaminate ourselves and our homes with anything that bears the poisonous brand, "Made in Germany."

Let's unite, women of labor, to hit Hitler where he'll feel it. That move to confiscate Jewish property seems to indicate that he is desperate for money. Don't let him have a penny of ours. Starve him out till that blood-stained government shall collapse and perish. Remember, it is not the Jews alone that Hitler attacks, but also Catholics, Protestants, all who cherish the ideals of civilization, which cannot help be opposed to his savagery.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has called for a militant protest against the Nazi terror. In a letter sent to all organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., he calls upon them to appoint German boycott committees "charged with the duty and responsibility of calling upon merchants in their respective cities and towns and villages to dispense with German goods they may have on hand and to make it clear that working people will no longer buy German goods or use German service while human beings in Germany are being driven and persecuted like hunted animals.

"While the German leaders responsible for these cruelties may hear without heeding our voice of protest, they cannot disregard the effect of a wide-spread, vigorous and successful boycott of German goods and German service," President Green said. "We can make a boycott effective if every working man and woman and their friends respond to this appeal.

"Save the Jewish people in Germany! Do it by acting at once.

"Boycott German goods and German service as you have never boycotted before. Make it a matter of special consideration and special action. Do so individually and collectively.

"Let us preserve, so far as it lies within our power, the absolute and full freedom of conscience and of religion. Set up community organizations for the avowed purpose of making this boycott effective.

"Let Hitler and his associates know and understand that not only is the conscience of American working men and

ganization in the A. F. of L. will cooperate with Mr. Green, and when a resolution to appoint a committee for the purpose of boycotting German goods is introduced I don't think there will be a voice raised to vote against it. But sometimes there is quite a difference between voting a resolution and appointing a committee and the actual carrying out of the action desired.

There cannot be an effective boycott of German goods unless the women of labor will go into it heart and soul. The women in unions, and the women in affiliated organizations such as auxiliaries and label leagues, can put this over. We are the ones who do the family buying. And no power on earth can stop a woman who really wants to do so, from looking over an article of merchandise carefully enough to discover where it is made, if it is properly marked as the law requires. That is your responsibility as an individual. Then if you find it is made in Germany—definitely refuse to buy it and tell the merchant why.

We have been brought up to be thrifty and not waste the pennies, but no really enlightened person in an A. F. of L. organization would sell his own self-respect for a few cents. It's better to pay a little more for American goods—if they should happen to be higher priced—or do without the cheap gimcracks that you would only buy because they are cheap.

But don't stop with your individual purchases. Use your influence with others to pound down your protest tenfold, a hundred fold. Go to your neighbor—you will probably find that she's as sick with indignation against Hitler as you are. Say to her, "I've pledged myself to buy no more German goods or German services. Will you do the same?" Maybe it didn't occur to her that she could translate feeling into action in this way. She'll think more of you for showing her how to do it.

Go into action in a wider field—your union meeting, your auxiliary meeting, your church, your community league. Let everybody know that there is a boycott of German goods sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, and that those who love American democracy and hate Hitler should take this means to show it. We can make this a boycott that will hit and hurt. Have we got the stuff to do it? Or is it true, as the dictators believe, that democracies are soft, spineless and weak?



Courtesy East St. Louis Journal and Kister Studio

LADY OF THE LAKES

Crowned as *Lady of the Lakes*, Miss Dolores Wegener reigned as queen at the largest social event of the year in East St. Louis, Ill., the annual ball at Ainad Temple, November 3. Miss Wegener, shown here in her ceremonial gown and crown, is the daughter of International Representative A. L. Wegener, who is also business agent of Local Union No. B-309.

women aroused, but that they have united in a common and determined purpose to bring to an end the brutal treatment and inhuman practices imposed upon the Jewish people in Germany."

Now here is a matter where every or-

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-5, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

A question which arises quite frequently is how are we to meet the ever-growing increase of unemployment caused by machinery. Also the many devices perfected to decrease the time formerly required to install or perform the work by the electrical worker is another matter. Sometimes there is a saving of two to three hours, but this would be all right if the wages continued the same as for the previous hours worked. So you see labor has to find some means of counteracting these conditions.

I think our problem would be solved considerably if a 30 hour week was put into effect instead of our present 40 hour week. The extra time would make it possible to employ additional help. The wages should be the same for the 30 hour week as it had been for the 40 hour week, so there would be no reduction in the weekly earnings.

I suppose it would be hard to convince employers that the reduction of hours at the same wage would be of great help to the country at large, as well as to their own business. That providing more people with work it would bring about a buying and spending campaign which would have much to do with helping to down the depression and start prosperity on an upward trend.

It is detrimental to labor to prolong the present existing conditions which we believe can readily be adjusted by decreasing the 40 hour week to a 30 hour week and the same weekly wages to prevail.

Remember, by advocating the 30 hour week you are co-operating to make this possible.

MRS. MORRIS JACOBS.

1735 Chislett St.,
E. E. Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

The Hallow'een party was a grand success, and we hope they all had a nice time.

We regret the resignation of our former president, Mrs. Jessie Stryker, and we are glad to greet Mrs. Maud Conrade, as our new president.

It is planned to make up 10 baskets for the needy families of Local Union No. B-52.

We are now planning our Christmas party and dance at which we also hope to have a nice time.

I would like to make a correction in the names of our officers as published last month. Mrs. J. Hartdorn is the treasurer and Mrs. W. Franz the warden.

DOROTHY L. BRANT.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

This is my first letter as press secretary this year and I am truly sorry for being so late in writing. There have been so many interesting and enthusiastic letters from our sister auxiliaries that I felt that we were not being missed.

We have accomplished many worthwhile things under the leadership of our new president, Mrs. Lunquist, and as our theme this year is "Progress," we are anticipating a very busy year.

The auxiliary took an active part in helping to defeat Proposition No. 1 on the November ballot. Proposition No. 1 was a

so-called labor initiative calculated to deceive and mislead the voters. Labor knew full well that it was not "the path to peace," so many of our members gave of their time to work for its defeat. Money was also donated by the auxiliary. This proposed measure would have swept away all the progress that labor has fought so hard to obtain.

Local No. B-83 and Local No. B-18 held their annual picnic October 16. A little late in the season, but I believe that it was the most successful one yet. Members of our auxiliary had charge of all the concessions and although it deprived us of some of the fun we were happy in doing our part in making the picnic a success. Profits derived from the concessions will be used for our children's Christmas party.

On November 16 it was a most happy occasion when we were given the privilege of helping Local No. B-18 organize their women's auxiliary. This auxiliary enjoys the approval of the entire membership of Local B-18 and we believe that they will reach a high mark in the near future. I know that all our sister auxiliaries join me in wishing them all the success, the peace and understanding that follows co-operation and good fellowship.

It is well to remember that, after all:

There is a destiny that makes us all sisters,
None goes their way alone;
What we send into the lives of others,
Comes back into our own.

MRS. JEWELL MATHIS.

(Continued on page 676)



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

Left-Overs De Luxe

By SALLY LUNN

What to do with the left-overs from the holiday chicken or turkey when it's getting down to the bare bones stage, needn't bother you when the trusty electric waffle iron is handy. For those few scraps of meat, when warmed up in cream sauce or gravy, the quantity extended by judicious use of vegetables, may still make a delicious and satisfying meal when served on waffles baked at the table.

First, break the bones at the joints and put in a tightly-covered kettle with a small quantity of water (about one cup) to simmer for half an hour. This will make the meat tender and easy to pick off the bones, and will also give some well-flavored meat stock which is particularly useful if the gravy is all gone and you have to use cream sauce.

The vegetables I like to use in a chicken or turkey ensemble are mushrooms, celery, and either green pepper or pimento. They should be

cooked before adding to the gravy. The gay red of pimento adds a nice touch of color. If you have left-over stuffing from the bird, heat it separately in a covered baking dish and serve on the side.

CREAMED CHICKEN (OR TURKEY) SHORT CAKE

3 cups chicken gravy or cream sauce
1 1/2 cups chicken cut in pieces
1/2 cup mushrooms sauteed in butter
1/2 cup chopped celery or green pepper
(or both)

2 cups green peas, canned or fresh

Saute mushrooms in a small frying pan with a little butter or chicken fat until very slightly browned; then add celery and green pepper, with one-fourth cup of water and simmer till soft. Meantime, bring chicken gravy and meat to serving temperature. Combine ingredients, and serve on freshly baked waffle sections, surrounded by buttered green peas on the serving platter.



Correspondence

I.P.U. 414



Texas State Association of Electrical Workers

Editor:

The tenth annual convention of the Texas State Association of Electrical Workers was held at Beaumont, Texas, October 16, 1938. Delegates from 19 local unions in Texas were present, with visitors from two local unions in the state of Louisiana.

This convention was one of the best held in several years. Local unions throughout the state of Texas are again taking interest in the affairs of the association; something that a number of the locals neglected during the depression. The association was organized September 21, 1928, and has a record of service to the electrical workers in this state since that date. It has maintained a legislative representative at all regular sessions of the Texas legislature since its organization to assist in legislative matters that affect the electrical industry. However, it should be understood that its legislative work has at all times been in complete harmony with the program of the Texas State Federation of Labor and the railroad labor organizations.

International President D. W. Tracy, who assisted in the organization of the state association back in 1928, was present at the Beaumont convention and addressed the meeting on the progress of the I. B. E. W. in the utility and manufacturing branches of the electrical industry during the past few years. He told of the many electrical materials that are now made by members of the Brotherhood and available to the trade with the label of the I. B. E. W.

At the afternoon session, International Vice President W. L. Ingram, who served as the first president of the association, gave an address in which he reviewed the work of the association since its organization. Brother Ingram stressed the value of the legislative work that has been done at Austin by the association's legislative representative and urged that every local union in Texas affiliate with the association and support its legislative program at the coming session of the legislature in January, 1939.

The association meets one day in advance of the State Federation of Labor convention and the work of committees is rushed, however all committees submitted reports and the legislative committee, working on a proposed state electrical law, was continued to assist the legislative representative of the association in final preparation of the measure. Delegates named to this committee were Don Kennard, of Houston; J. W. Null, of San Antonio, and W. L. Holst, of Beaumont.

All the officers gave verbal reports of their activities during the past year and the secretary-treasurer presented a written report and financial statement of the association's affairs.

Election of officers resulted as follows: A. J. Bannon, L. U. No. 66, Houston, president; Don Kennard, L. U. No. 716, Houston, first vice president; J. M. McDonald, L. U. No. 60, San Antonio, second vice president; W. L. Holst, L. U. No. 479, Beaumont, third vice president; L. D. Mathieu, L. U. No. 278, Corpus Christi, fourth vice president; Ray

READ

- Educational program, by L. U. No. 659.
- Shoe unionism, by L. U. No. 325.
- Toledo union-built school reaches movies, by L. U. No. 8.
- Actuarial pension figures, by L. U. No. B-429.
- Edison Institute's impractical proposal, by L. U. No. B-28.
- Bachie reminisces, by L. U. Nos. 210-211.
- Progress in Pueblo, by L. U. No. B-667.
- The real forgotten man, by L. U. No. 665.
- Rejoicings in Seattle, by L. U. No. B-77.
- Not all dark in Michigan, by L. U. No. 948.
- Bon Voyage to Tracy, by L. U. No. 104.
- California labor news, by L. U. No. B-477.
- Nazism, by L. U. No. B-773.

Edwards, L. U. No. 324, Longview, fifth vice president, and Lawson Wimberly, L. U. No. 390, Port Arthur, secretary-treasurer.

The principal legislative objective of the association next year is the passage of a licensing and inspection law that will cover work outside the corporate limits of cities and the REA work that is being done in Texas. It is a big task to get legislation passed that will benefit the worker in this state and it will require the help of every local union to make a success of our efforts. The passage of legislation isn't the only matter that demands the time of the legislative representative—there is legislation that is proposed that he must fight against and the help of local unions is needed just as badly for that purpose. It is co-operation that is needed to do the job and the association feels confident that this will be gladly given.

It would be ungrateful to close this report without expressing the sincere appreciation of the officers of the association to Local Unions Nos. 479 and 390 for the splendid program of entertainment provided for the delegates to the convention. Nothing was left undone to make every hour a pleasant one and the convention successful.

LAWSON WIMBERLY,
Port Arthur, Texas. Secretary.

L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

A wake is a place where old friends and relations meet, as in this case the death of Brother Dan Knoll, which has been the reason for Local No. 2 getting in the JOURNAL after a long, long time.

President Wingren appointed a committee to draw up a memoriam to Brother Knoll, but for a past business manager and financial secretary, a loyal worker who helped keep Local No. 2 on the map, I don't think a

memoriam in the JOURNAL is enough. Brother Knoll was initiated in the local May 3, 1902; served as business agent and financial secretary off and on when the local was in need of one. In 1918 he was elected business agent and financial secretary on a salary and was elected each succeeding year until he resigned in 1926 to take a better paying job.

He was well liked by all who knew him. His wife asked me if I would pick the pall bearers out of Local No. 2, and the following well known members served: John Wingren, Ed Merritt, Gus Paul, James Hennessey, Charles Wade, A. E. ("Fat") Hartman.

While writing this letter I was visited by Brother Eddie O'Keefe, one of Local No. 2's pensioners and a charter member. He had just received his pension check and said, "Jack, the best money I ever spent was the money I paid for my local dues, as when I started in at line work my pay was \$75 per month, 10 hours a day, and six days a week. The last job I worked on I received \$14 per day. I am now unable to work and the \$40 I receive each month from the I. O. is enough for me to live on. God bless the I. B. E. W."

Another old timer out of Local No. 2 is Billy Lantz, who is also on a pension. Some of the members in other locals will remember him, a little fellow with a big voice and big mustache who used to work for the Kinloch Telephone and Police and Fire Alarm. Brother James Hutson, the last member who went on a pension, doesn't visit us any more as his eyesight is getting bad. If Brother Hutson lives 11 months more (and we hope he does), he will have received more in pension money than all he paid in in dues. Think this over, some of you Brothers, when paying dues.

Work in St. Louis is not so good but most of our members are working. A new agreement was signed with the Public Service Co. this month which is the best we have had in the last 20 years. Not so much in money but in working conditions. I hope this letter will be read by all the members' wives, and if so, ask friend husband to let you read Article XII, sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, and Article XIII, section 1, of Local No. 2 by-laws.

J. P. READY.

L. U. NO. B-7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

The air is full of Christmas. The boys are all going strong, getting ready to dress up main street and a few of the adjoining streets in nice colored lights and Christmas trees on all corners upon light poles, and streamers run across from one side to the other, helping to cheer and brighten up the streets from now until Christmas. It has put quite a few of the boys to work and I would like to see the Chamber of Commerce and the merchants do plenty more to keep the boys working for the rest of the month, but with conditions the way they are just now I guess it would be asking a little too much. The boys surely can use it for work has been very slow the last month, and with Christmas coming, they surely would enjoy a couple of good weeks' wages.

The only construction on just now seems to be building bridges and it makes work for quite a few of the building trades, but there seems to be very little work for the electri-

cians. It seems it does not take more than two or three electricians to take care of all the work on the bridges for the construction is mostly duct work and very little conduit and it does not take long to run the duct. At present there are five bridges under construction or nearly finished around Springfield, but very little building work.

Our business manager had another job tacked on his list. I don't know how he finds time to take care of them all. He has been appointed on the state board of labor by State Commissioner James T. Moriarty to represent the employees of the state. He surely is a bear for punishment. He doesn't seem to be able to say "no" when there is any work to be done for the welfare of the workingmen of the state.

One of our younger members got tired working for himself, so he took upon himself a wife and he is honeymooning down South and expects to stop in Florida to look the country over, so you boys down in the sunny South watch out for him and send him back safely.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

In a recent edition of the JOURNAL, a picture of the vocational high school was shown and at that time we were unable to secure any details of the electrical installation. Designed and supervised by Mr. Gil Sothern, consulting electrical engineer for the board of education, this was installed by the Romanoff Electric Co., one of this city's largest contractors. "Smiling Bennie" Wenzel, foreman, and a competent crew from this local completed the job so satisfactorily that when visiting architects, engineers and supply dealers inspected same, the visible portion of the work so impressed them that it was decided to take a motion picture of same. This picture is going to be shown all over the country and when it reaches your vicinity, you will be given an opportunity to see the class of work done by members of this local, and we are proud to say, "We did it."

In the front section of the building all work is concealed, while in the rear section all conduit, fittings, etc., are exposed. The wattage for lighting of class rooms ranges from three and one-half to five watts per square foot, using semi-indirect lighting units. Provisions have been made in all class rooms for photo-electric cell control of lighting in addition to the regular manual control. Wattage for the gymnasium is two and one-half watts per foot supplied by 32 500-watt high bay units.

The front of building will be floodlighted by six 500-watt units mounted three each on decorative standards at the curb.

The stage is fully equipped with three borders having 200-watt lamps on 12-inch centers, with color screens, also two 500-watt spotlights for each. Stage pockets are provided on stage, balcony and motion picture booth. The foots are the flush disappearing type, 150 watts with color lenses. The stage switchboard is of the magnetic type, pre-set with individual dimmers. Dimmers can be operated separately, with sectional master control, and grand master slow motion master control.

Wiring raceways in shop sections consist of rigid conduit, wire raceway trough and plug-in bus, depending on wiring requirements for the different shops, and power applications. The purpose of using different types of wiring is to give students ideas on different methods of supplying service to machine tool equipment. Three electrical laboratories are ultra modern, each having a specially designed switchboard, first of their kind. Dead-front panels of steel, equipped with indicating and recording devices, contactors, circuit breakers and male and fe-

male jacks. Both a. c. and d. c. ranging from six volts to 250 volts are available on each board.

Students' benches are provided with panels having plug-in jacks, making it possible for instructors to furnish students with voltages listed above, fully protected by circuit breakers protecting the student. Adjacent to each panel will be laboratory-type motor generator sets, rotary converters and frequency changers. All shops having power service are provided with main line lock type contactors and remote control switches providing for instantaneous cutting of current in case of accident.

The main switchboard for a. c. power and lighting system is dead-front steel panel type, with 28 circuits ranging from 200 to 400 amperes, supplied from a bank of transformers with 4160-volt primaries and three 333-kv-a units. Secondaries are 119-208 volts, three-phase, four-wire, 60 cycle. The d. c. service for laboratory use will be generated by a 75-kw. synchronous motor generator, located in switchboard room with separate push button control and d. c. circuit-breaker distribution panel.

All parts of building are connected to a fully automatic telephone system. Fire alarms and clock systems are of the latest type, and the whole installation is years ahead of ordinary requirements.

I will take this opportunity to wish each and every one a merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

At this season of the year we all have something to be thankful for. In our humble opinion the poorest and the lowliest should indeed be grateful that we dwell in a land where we still have our own labor organizations, our own schools and where we may come and go at will, and above all where all of us are free to voice our opinions whether they be favorable or unfavorable to those in high places. We should all give thanks to the Great God that we dwell in "the land of the free and the home of the brave." We, indeed, have much to be thankful for. Let us be thankful and grateful that our beloved President favors the workingman and gave him the greatest opportunity he ever had to organize and enjoy favorable legislation passed during the present administration. Regardless of how dark the clouds may appear to be, the horizon is very bright and promising.

At this time we have a very sad bit of news to report, that of the death of Brother Harry Roeder. Harry passed away after a lingering illness.

Harry Roeder was a member of this organization in good standing for a long period of time and served the local in various capacities in a manner that clearly proved his loyalty and devotion to duty. His loyalty to friends was of a quality that is all too rare today. Members of that type are much in need in all labor organizations today. Harry's loss will be hard indeed to replace.

The employment situation at present is far from flattering and leaves very much to be desired. All the rosy situations that appeared in the offing proved to be greatly disappointing. It is the usual story. Just when things look up, and at a time when most needed, the bottom drops completely out. It has always been the case and we suppose always will be. Still we should be thankful, for nothing is so bad that it could not be worse.

In reference to the Edison Institute's proposals as mentioned in our last letter, imagine trying to handle 20-foot lengths of two, three or four-inch pipe, as they advocate for standard lengths. This question is very ably answered in the November issue of the JOURNAL

by A. Penn Denton, consulting engineer for the Rigid Steel Conduit Association. He plainly proves how impractical and how costly that would prove to be.

Brother Charles Miller wishes to send his regards to all the boys with whom he came in contact during his travels.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. B-48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Again from out here on the coast (well, it's less than a hundred miles away anyway) good ol' Sol is shining down for a few days, the WX is very good, with the mercury in the little bottle just squeezing down to 32 on the coldest nights.

Work is going rather slow for quite a few members and hopes are common that the breaks will come soon. Some work is expected in the future from the Bonneville project when the additional units are to be installed but nothing definite is known as yet. Don't come a-rushin', anyone—we can handle it in our stride. The transmission line for present output is being given publicity in the local papers, however no construction work has started. Recent releases indicate the original lines may be altered a bit. Local No. 125 of this city has jurisdiction over this work. Election last month disclosed quite a few localities opposed to "PUDs"—public utility districts—in both the states of Oregon and Washington.

Local No. B-48 has ratified our old agreement with a few changes. One change of importance is that January 1 sees the wage scale go from \$1.25 to \$1.37½ per hour. The six-hour day has been in effect here for several months now.

Organized labor of Oregon suffered a setback at the election of November 8, when an anti-labor bill, sponsored by the Associated Farmers of Oregon, was passed by the people. Similar bills in Washington and California were defeated. Steps are being taken now by the Oregon State Federation of Labor to prove the unconstitutionality of the measure. The bill prohibits picketing and boycotting except in cases of bona fide labor disputes between the employees and the employer. Jurisdictional disputes are not considered bona fide nor are disputes when only a portion of the employees are concerned. The bill goes further and regulates the amount of dues that may be collected for legitimate purposes of running the organization. The uttering of words against a firm or the printing of anything in the nature of a boycott is also a violation and punishable by a fine and imprisonment. Aimed primarily at labor unions, the bill is made broad enough so that it may be applied to numerous other types of organizations or associations. The entire story is quite lengthy and no effort will be made to cover it all but the happenings here are of importance to all other local unions.

Brother Brust informs us that our evening of entertainment is scheduled for this month but the exact date is not known here. Let's see all those faces of our gang here that time—we plan on a good time. The electrical workers of No. B-48 and their B locals make a pretty good sized crowd. I wonder if anyone in our group is good on Christmas carols—I wonder.

The B locals of No. B-48 are functioning normally, but of course find conditions of work the same as in all other lines.

Radio men had a little confusion thrown into their ranks recently when a local jobber came out with a line of low-priced tubes. A price war almost ensued on all lines of tubes but the situation, after being thoroughly thought out, cooled down to a normal routine and both low and normal priced tubes are being sold as before. Other jobbers have

added the lower priced lines to their stock since the commotion started.

The typewriter ribbon is getting over on the other side and because it might not start going back, and in case you might be tired of reading this anyway, and with other alibis of similar nature, this column from west of the Cascades (it's about 50 miles west of 'em) goes west for this time, with the wish that all may enjoy the holiday season.

J. A. ERWIN.

L. U. NO. B-66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Well, this is right after Thanksgiving, and for this locality I have never seen any more perfect weather—nice and cool but not too cold. Turkey hung well, maybe a little high, but not too high. Most anybody could reach them by tiptoeing just a little.

I don't know why some of our work is getting away from us, whether our contractors don't know we are here or what. I see some inside Brothers doing some stuff that does not belong to them. This does not apply to all chaps, and if the chaps doing it would check with those who use linemen on line work, I think they would readily see their own error.

Our local newspapers tell us about a lot of things coming up, but of course that is an old story.

Yours truly has been on the sick list for some time so please excuse a grouch. However, not too serious—just unusual.

On November 23, 1938, death took Brother John F. Klemann from our midst.

C. R. POPE.

Christmas Toast

Now here's a toast. To all I. B. E. W. members I drink!

To the many of you I will never know,
It might be one of those who will take my
place
When it's time for me to go.

I'd like to know what kind of a chap he'll be,
And I wish I could take his hand
And say, "I wish you well, old man,"
In a way he'd understand.

I'd like to give him a pleasant word,
The kind we all love to hear.
I'd like to give that warm handshake
When he thinks no friend is near.

For I've had my dreams as all men have,
But few of them came true,
So here's hoping that all the dreams I've had
May be realized by you.

And as the old year comes to its end
And the new one takes its place,
Good luck to all my Brothers send—
Wish I could meet you face to face.

And talk of the progress we have made—
No other craft has a greater field,
And with no other would we trade,
As we close the old books, I. B. E. W. sealed.

When we open the new ones in '39,
Let's start them by all pulling together,
Narrow-backs, stay off our poles and lines,
Your work the lineman never bothers.

Now the writer and Local No. B-66, of Houston, Texas, wish all I. B. E. W. members a merry Christmas and prosperous New Year.

F. H. BYAM.

L. U. NO. B-77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The evening of November 8, an important memory, heralded that the state of Washington had held faith with a grand old document.

An attempt by The Associated Farmers of Washington, Inc., an affiliate of The Associated Farmers of California, Inc. (a hidden-membership paper-organization), to foster a vicious un-American piece of legislation (Initiative No. 130) to a successful coup had failed pitifully. Although now past history it is nevertheless an important memory and not amiss to continue as a theme in this issue of the JOURNAL. To all who read, no matter where, bear in mind the attempts will be repeated.

A treatise on Initiative No. 130 was very ably presented in the October JOURNAL by Irving Pattee. He pointed out how this Initiative No. 130 was designed to virtually put labor in servitude, by breaking up labor unions through rendering them inactive as agents of working people by prohibiting strikes.

Cardinal O'Connell, at Boston, on November 19, 1921, said in part:

"The right to strike is a natural right; it is man's natural defense; it existed prior to the state itself and is a right which no society can annul."

Labor unions are in existence to provide and protect those things for laboring people which need providing and protecting, but which these people cannot accomplish in their separate and individual capacities.

In this way Initiative No. 130 has been a very fortunate thing. Those misguided folk who sought by feudal ways to abolish that inalienable right of all men to exist as human beings, unwittingly contributed more to the armies of progressive people, in and out of

labor, than anything we could have done to weld ourselves together.

They at last found for us a subject upon which every branch of labor and every progressive faction can find common unity of understanding and action on the political field. They introduced for us a powerful agent to waken memories of immortal shrines of Americanism. They took us back to those scenes held so dear by the people of this

nation. "Here, on this spot" recreated in fancy the intangible human events for reason of which we cling to a rock, a grave, or a delicate piece of parchment. For this, we thank them.

If, in striking, it seems labor has not at times observed its responsibilities, it might be well to also recall that strikes are called more frequently because employers have failed to observe theirs.

This bill will not be easily forgotten because it made the error of doing that which it condemned, of boldly striking out against our inherited rights of freedom of discussion and liberty.

Profound gratitude is accorded to all those fair-minded people who supported labor in its fight for maintenance of liberty, and to the committees instrumental in painting the picture with proper colors.

Local No. B-77 joins in acknowledging the salute accorded the I. B. E. W. by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in appointing our worthy International President, Dan W. Tracy, to the delegation attending the Eighth Pan American Conference, which opens in Lima, Peru, December 9. We feel sure this conference will be of outstanding importance in view of the world situation.

CHARLES D. CORWIN.

L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

On Tuesday, November 22, we had a turkey raffle for the benefit of our entertainment fund. It was quite well attended and we hope to be able to do some good with the money raised.

In the accompanying picture are some of the boys who officiated at the affair. The bashful chap in the upper left-hand corner hiding behind our president, "Eddie" Connell, is the charge d'affaires of our entertainment committee, "Allie" Kinmond. Radio "hams," attention! The fellow standing on the top of the steps with his feet crossed is Jack Melvin, owner and operator of Radio Station W8 something (since the magazine dropped "The Fraternity of the Air" department I cannot tell you his call letters)*. The four-eyed chap with his left hand in his shirt is "Joe" Steo. "Joe" was in the Signal Corps in the late war and never did get rid of those "galloping freckles." Back of him, looking to see who won the turkey, is "Charlie" Pettis, who helped to see that everything ran smoothly. The chap with his hand on the coop is Oliver Tilley, who is just about to vault up on the stage to chase after "Gravel-voice" Dyver, who is headed out the back way.

*Editor's note: We haven't dropped *The Fraternity of the Air*. It is published whenever we have sufficient space.



L. U. No. B-66, of Houston, Texas, presents this picture of its float and some of the members.



Who'll take a chance on a Thanksgiving turkey with L. U. No. B-86?

with Tilly's two turkeys, but as you can see, the camera's eye caught him and held him there for the whole Brotherhood to see. Aren't you ashamed, Brother Dyver? Tch, Tch!

"Herbie" Keller, standing on the right side of the coop and on the left (outside) side of the "schooners," just told "Charlie" Pettis he "wanted to buy the duck." Eddie Driscoll won the porker and we hear he had a lot of fun with it before he got it home.

Local Union No. B-86 is sorry to hear of the conditions at the Wellsville refinery of the Sinclair Refining Company. We understand that quite a fight is being waged in trying to secure the job for union labor but at this time we cannot report success. We have written letters to the Sinclair Refining Company protesting these unfair conditions but they ignore our letters. The grievance committee of the Rochester Central Trades and Labor Council has taken the matter up but we have nothing to report of their efforts at this writing.

Some time ago there was work at that refinery and the work was ably handled by L. U. No. 351, Olean, N. Y. Olean is the local which will handle the work again, when and if the job goes fair. The difference in money is about 10 cents an hour, from what the general contractor pays and the union scale. But the real issue is not that, but the fact that the general contractor is a Texas outfit who has a gang of men who follow them all over the country and install these plants, and of course, they want to do the same thing in Wellsville. We hope that the job will be straightened out, as we know that Olean can use the work. Besides it does not augur well for the Sinclair company to incur the enmity of organized labor.

The international situation seems to be getting more grave each week. One cannot venture a guess as to what will happen next. In fact, when one picks up a paper or a magazine and reads the opinions expressed therein, it reminds us of a stone or log under which is a colony of ants, and when that stone or log is disturbed the ants run in every direction.

Therefore, we have very little to say, only that the United States should keep out of foreign entanglements entirely.

There is one thing that we would like to talk about, and that is a rather touchy subject, but nevertheless, it is a vital one to us as laboring men; that is the question of Jewish refugees.

We naturally feel sorry for those people who are being driven out of Germany, but why should we open up our doors and take them in here to compete with our labor, and in time with our business people? If we open up our gates to German refugees we will have to open them up to the Italian Jews, who will surely be the next ones, as there is no doubt in our mind that Mussolini will follow suit. I take this attitude, not because they are Jews, but because they will be competition to American labor.

True it is that our country is big, that there is plenty of space. But there is not plenty of work. What the powers in Washington must do is to find ways and means to put the people back to work and keep them there and not bring more workers to help swell our unemployed ranks.

But there again is another "opinion," we feel just like one of those ants under the stone. Doubtless plenty of people will disagree with us, and others will agree, but that won't change the position of affairs one iota.

Conditions in the world today seem beyond mere man to rectify. Only the other night a small group of us were discussing things in general, and at the last we were talking national politics, and then world conditions. When we got through we could not

help but feel how hopeless the whole situation looks, and how we should just be concerned with our own little local and in making conditions the best that we could for our own men in our own industry. Neither you nor I are going to change things. Collectively, yes, but we seriously doubt that the American worker will ever function as a collective unit.

C. E. MEADE.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS. Editor:

Local Union No. 104 was very much pleased when it learned that International President Tracy, of the I. B. E. W., was chosen a delegate to the Pan-American Conference to be held December 9, at Lima, Peru. With the aim of this conference being American continental solidarity, who would be better fitted to be in attendance than a man who is, and has been for years, the successful leader of one of the largest groups of men in these United States? There is surely no other among all the American delegates who has a more complete and better understanding of the American viewpoint than has President Tracy. We in the Brotherhood have known for years the outstanding qualities of President Tracy, and we are glad to see President Roosevelt acknowledging them at this time. This whole incident has reacted most favorably on the entire Brotherhood, and every union that makes up this vast organization commends President Roosevelt on this, his most excellent act of good judgment.

The executive board of our State Association of Electrical Workers journeyed to New York to see President Tracy off, and bid him bon voyage. Local No. 104 was singularly honored to have our business manager, Brother Saunders, made a member of this company. They held a reception for President Tracy, and in the name of the members of the I. B. E. W. of Massachusetts, they wished him Godspeed and best wishes for the complete success of his mission to Peru.

The function of a labor union is not only to see that its members work under the best possible conditions, but it must guard against that work being taken away from them. The union has not done its whole duty to its members unless it performs this dual service. Every local, sooner or later, has to face this condition, and lucky the members whose organization recognizes this double responsibility. A few years back Local No. 104 was faced with such a predicament. Gasoline busses were replacing trolley cars on our streets, and as a result line work was reduced and electrical machinery in our substations and power houses was becoming idle. This situation became the main topic of discussion of our executive board meetings at that time. The members of that executive board were: President O'Keefe, Vice President McDougal, Business Manager Smith, Recording Secretary Hopkins, Treasurer Shivers, and members Litchfield, Fitzgerald and Lally. Brother Litchfield is our worthy president now. Night after night this board discussed this situation and tried to find a solution to the problem. They did solve it, and on this wise: at one of the meetings one of the members read from a clipping from one of the daily papers that a trolley

bus was being substituted in a certain city for the trolley car, and was proving such a success that other cities were taking it up. This bus receives its power from two wires, positive and negative, strung overhead, by two trolley poles fastened to the top of the bus. The installation of these bus lines meant lots of work for our linemen and power for our idle machinery.

Sometimes it is a far cry from the birth of an idea to the realization of that idea. Although Local No. 104 began at once to work on this idea it was some time before that idea took the form of trolley busses running on the streets of greater Boston. And now that the Boston public has got a taste of this modern form of transportation and likes it, we expect that before very long a regular network of these lines will be all over Boston and vicinity. Of course the real work done on this trolley bus situation happened when Local No. 104 endeavored to sell the idea to the proper authorities. But this is another story and will appear later. Suffice it that we have the trolley bus with us, that it is here to stay, that we are going to have more of them.

HARRY.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA. Editor:

Enclosed is a picture of another group of I. B. E. W. men working under the jurisdiction of 143. This group are all working for the Massachusetts Electrical Construction Company of Boston, Mass., under Mike Angino, of Local No. 103, at South Mountain (Pennsylvania) Sanitarium, and are piping and wiring a group of five new buildings, including an eight-story infirmary of 750 beds, and a children's tuberculosis preventorium of three stories over 600 feet long, a new nurses' home, a new kitchen building and a home for the female help. If the Earle administration had done nothing else it has built a lasting monument with this job alone. Charlie Fine, of Local No. 98, the electrical inspector, could not be found when the picture was taken, or he would have been in it, too.

If this appears in the December WORKER the boys of Local No. 143 extend to the rest of the Brotherhood best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

"CLARK OF HARRISBURG."

L. U. NOS. 210 AND 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Editor:

Thanksgiving Day, 1938, and wotta day. Rain, hail, snow and sleet, all within 14 hours. 'Twas the first cold spell of the winter. "Hey, Mom! where at's me heavies?" This morning is tough on the motorist who forgot the anti-freeze, and we see quite a few towing jobs going past the house.

The snow and cold remind me of another Thanksgiving, back in 1910, when I was shooting trouble for a one-horse telephone outfit in Butler, Ind. The job paid \$2.50 for 10 hours, so you can easily see that I was down on my luck and, by the way, no dough for any overtime. They had several hundred local subscribers with close onto 60 miles of farmer lines. On that memorable morning one of the farmers called in from a neighboring phone and asked that the repairman be sent out, as his line was broken down in three places and he was expecting a long distance call from the Duke's home town. The manager explained that he would have to pay the man for any work done on a holiday, which he agreed to do. He then called me and asked if I cared to do the job, and having nothing else on the mind I went out there. It was a six-mile drive in weather colder than the Arctic Circle, or so it seemed. After repairing the breaks the farmer invited me into the house where his good

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

The Fraternity of the Air has not been discontinued, but due to pressure on our columns it cannot be included as a regular monthly feature. However—if luck is with us—you'll see it in the January number.

wife set out huge slabs of mince and pumpkin pie, gingerbread, chocolate cake, pop corn and a great big pitcher of cider.

Well, I can remember climbing into the buggy for the return trip, but that's all. If the old horse hadn't known the way back to town we would have been going yet. When I awoke, hours later, I was lying on a bunk in the harness room of the livery stable with a very smelly bearskin coat for a covering.

The news soon spread through the country side and the natives took a devilish delight in needling me during the rest of that "engagement." It was my first experience with hard cider—and the last. All of which reminds me of a bit of doggerel, er sumpin':

There I lay upon my bed,
My mouth was dry—ooh! my head,
My muscles ached, my feet were sore,
"Twas the evening after the morning before.
They let me sleep, I sure felt bad,
What a heluva time I must have had.

With alterations and apologies to the U. S. S. Chicago Big Shot.

We hated to see the Copyist and Horne do a black-out from these columns, as both are friends of many years. However, their departure is one of the fortunes of war, politics and the changing of administrations, but thank the Lord both men are still numbered among my personal correspondents. Holly, please take note. Their "stuff" was always very interesting and educational, having that certain homey and personal touch that both their successors seem to lack.

W. P. A. notes: All but two of the union electricians have been busted and sent back to the rear ranks of the shovel brigade at 50c an hour. But the non-union men (just a polite name for rats) are still engaged in electrical work at top wages. That's what burns us up, as we established our scale of \$1.50 an hour for all WPA and PWA jobs and the cheese-eaters are reaping the benefits while our own men have to take it and like it. The devil fly away with the New Deal, what we want is a brand new deck, and not a marked one either.

A local physician has listed the five stages

of intoxication as dry and decent, delighted and devilish, dazed and dejected, delinquent and disgusting and finally dead drunk. Many of us who have sampled the hard stuff will plead guilty to the first two, but what sane man will admit to the other three? Not me, mister, not even on Brighton punches, side-cars or stingers.

One of the members raised particular h— with this scribe for being A. W. O. L. since the May issue, but didn't get to first base when I reminded him of the drag I got with the president. But with one thing and then another it just seemed impossible to get on this job during the summer or fall. However, now that the long, cold, and sometimes dreary days are upon us we will try to be among those present each month. Voice from the past—"Who cares?"

During the summer Ted Weyn blew into town and with the help of our business manager succeeded in organizing all but two of the neon sign shops in the burg, thereby increasing the membership by eight, two glass blowers and six neon service men. The two remaining scab shops are hard nuts to



AT THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM JOB, WITH L. U. NO. 143
(MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION CO. CONTRACTORS)

Front row, seated: Houser, laborer; A. Angino, field clerk; Davis, apprentice; Bart, timekeeper; Cramer, laborer; Cook, L. U. No. 143; First row, standing: Kauffman, L. U. No. 229; Boyer, L. U. No. 143; McNeal, assistant foreman, L. U. No. 143; Kranock, L. U. No. 143; Howett, L. U. No. 229; Hershey, L. U. No. 229; Scutt, Pearce, apprentices; Blessing, L. U. No. 607; Small, apprentice. Rear row, standing: Kissinger, L. U. No. 143; Landis, L. U. No. 229; Morton, L. U. No. 229; Clark, L. U. No. 143 (foreman); M. Angino, L. U. No. 103 (superintendent); Spangler, L. U. No. 229; Hostetter, L. U. No. 143 (assistant foreman); Bretz, L. U. No. 607; Quick, L. U. No. 143 (steward); Jones, L. U. No. 229; Dombrowa, L. U. No. 143.

crack, but we hope to find some way in the near future.

Winchelling around at the meeting of Local No. 210, the other evening, I learned that my old tillicum, The Parson, has become another Man Mountain Dean, minus the whiskers. During the recent cold-snap he wore so many clothes he had to go through the bull-pen door sideways. Just another Elmer Downey. Probably the Duchess' little boy, Eddie, is feeling the years and can't take it any more. We expect to see him break out with ear muffs most any day now.

Special Agent Z-9 reports that Scharlie Forsling, the grand old square-head, is a benedict once more. Oh, boy! what a combination, a Swede and an Irisher. May they have many happy years together.

The outfit is well represented in the Electrical Bureau, having six or seven of the boys on that payroll, including the new chief, Joe Milligan, and the assistant chief, Charlie Eichorst, the old reliable treasurer of Local No. 210. Those two men have been over there more years than I really care to remember, and both were entitled to the promotions, as they are "regular."

Harry Hiltner, Local No. 210, and Frankie Stokes, of Local No. 211, are on the disabled list, but we expect them to be up and at 'em by Christmas. Both spent some time in the hospital, the results of a fall by Harry when a hit-and-run-driver smashed into a ladder from which he was repairing a traffic light. Stokesie had an operation to correct an old injury received when but a chee-ild.

Only 24 shopping days 'till Christmas, but it won't require that many to do the five and dime shops, and that is about the extent of the bankroll this year.

Last minute news flashes from the WPA files: Nine hundred and twelve men, and all the women employed throughout this area, are to be laid off the first of December, in accordance with an \$100,000,000 payroll slash. Not surprising, isn't the election over? What a saddened Christmas for the families affected.

And now the time has come to say hasta luego. Best wishes to all the lads and lassies for a very merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year. With especial greetings to the Misses Doris and Edith, Harry Mackey, somewhere in North Jersey; Whitie Hefner, Obie Thomas from far-away Santa Monica; Buck Thiot and J. H. G. down in the deep South, and last, but not least, to "Hank" Weinmann, the Demon Grunt.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

L. U. No. B-212 has a new working agreement with the contractors, and we believe it is the best one we have had to date. Included in it is a clause setting up a joint conference committee whose duty it is to adjust all questions or disputes arising between the union and the employer.

Another clause provides that every sixth man in a shop, or on a job, must not be less than 50 years of age. The man over 50 has become a serious problem where work is concerned, as the contractors prefer younger men. We hope this clause will help remedy this. It is a sad state of affairs when a man finds himself unable to get work due to his age, after he has aged prematurely earning a profit for the employer.

The agreement also gives the conference committee the power to shorten the hours of work during periods of prolonged unemployment, in order to spread the available work among as many men as possible. It also provides for a ratio of helpers to journeymen of one to three. It formerly was one to two.

Bear in mind, though, Brothers, that a working agreement is only as good as the

party of the second part (the electrical worker) makes it. It is yours to make it something worthwhile or to be just another scrap of paper.

The Building Trades Council of Cincinnati is going in for something that should be of great interest in small home building. With the incorporation of "Robal, Inc.", there was launched an enterprise to demonstrate to the public that a home built throughout by union labor could be put on the market in competition with homes built by handy men employed by non-union builders.

It is estimated that a house built of good, sound materials, and by superior workmen (union, of course) can be sold at, or below, the same price asked for an inferior house built by hit or miss mechanics. To date they have contracted to build eight houses. Prices will range around \$6,500, and financing will be through FHA. A large plot of ground in a suburban area has been acquired, and it is up to every union man and woman in this locality to boost this project whenever the opportunity arises.

Our school is going along nicely, and the attendance is holding up very well. Lots of room for more members, though. One evening when the instructor was explaining resistance, it came to my mind that there is considerable resistance in quite a few of the Brothers. That is, resistance to the help the local union is extending to them, by their failure to attend this school.

Speaking about resistance, after class one evening, while discussing resistance, one of the Brothers who is twirling a pick and shovel on WPA (not of his own choosing) wanted to know what resistance a slab of limestone has to a pick. I dunno. Must be quite a few callouses.

Now that the Wages and Hours law has gone into effect, no doubt a big load has been taken off the minds of the unemployed. All they have to worry about now is to put in the hours in order to get the wages. Laws and regulations! Applesauce. Industry answers all of them by speeding up production, either by new machines, replacing workers, or less time allowance on operations. And so we wind up with more unemployed than before. What is the solution to this? We believe it rests with the American workman. Let him get out from under the speed complex. Let him choose between being unemployable after 40 through being worn out, or the chance to live a natural life.

Our best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all the Brothers and their families.

FRANK G. SCHMIDT.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Congratulations, Vern Fischer, I hear that you were that Assistant Kleagle while one of the men in that department was in the engineering department. Vern, I hope you made the proper impression so that that job will soon be yours. And then some one talk to that last man and convert him, then your department will be 100 per cent union. The underground has a similar condition there. There are two men over there who think they are making an enormous record for themselves by being lone wolves. There will be another contract signed some time, and it would be worded the same without your names, for the four I have mentioned have never had a part in it, so who



Wrench invented by Carl S. Homsher, L. U. No. 68, 1540 Monroe St., Denver, Colo. Brother Homsher has been a member of the Brotherhood for 30 years.

would miss them? Button, button, see who has the button?

I understand that Bert Callahan was seen with a dog and gun at Bassett and Edison streets. For shame "Kelly," that is in the city limits. But Martin Stockton did see the evidence of a full bag of legal game. Bill Henessy got his limit in birds for the twenty-second consecutive year at his favorite store on Sylvania avenue. A turkey this year.

A good union man of that department has recently acquired a new Mercury car. That certainly is a boost to union labor. The one man that was instrumental in breaking the N. R. A. and who depends upon the laboring men to buy his product can still sell to union men, after spending millions to defeat them. Was I surprised to hear that? While the lamp department clerk is not much of a fisherwoman herself, she did promise Bill Salbers a crate of fish on her recent vacation in Indiana, and did she deliver? The crate is on display on the bulletin board, back of the date. Salbers did not eat fish that day.

While the lamp department has no steward, the boys of that department rush the steward of the line department for next month's buttons.

Charles Hitzman, one of our few men holding a 25-year card, has finally given up for a life of leisure. Hunting, fishing and bragging will be his life's diversion. Charley's heart, plus hard work, made this a possibility. Tommy Tucker, a commuter from Milbury, Ohio, says that he got his limit every day of hunting season just driving to work. (Believe it or not.) Ralph Landis and Leo Cole had to get theirs the hard way—10 miles per bird, they report. If you have been sending the JOURNAL to John McFarland, at 455 Superior street, please be advised that that is the address of the interurban station, and John does not live there always.

Editor's note: Please give correct address.

The line department employees are not only lying this year about their hunting, but are skeptical about telling the truth. You see, there has been a crime wave that has swept over the world, from the Stone Age to the present time. Men have gone out and slain game for family consumption, but now with duck marshes barred to the poor man and the farmers organized to keep the worker out of the fields without a \$3 permit, plus a hunting license, dog license and grange permit, it seems that a few were still getting some of the game. So Harold Miller and Emil Schwantz were sworn in as game wardens to curb this practice among the laboring men of this district. That's why I don't hear any stories of game hunts this year.

Grandpa Eber Hazen looks quite fatherly these days with his two grandchildren. Strange that Eber has never been a father yet. Can these things happen in this day and age?

Harry Hoover and Oscar Buchanan have returned to work after their horrible experiences in that truck accident. But now their beds in the hospital are filled by Charley Ammon and Jess Peck. Jess, like myself, is a regular customer at the hospital. This time Jess is suffering from a fractured arm, collar bone and ankle, sustained after falling from ladder. A speedy recovery is the wish of the entire organization, Jess.

Arthur Cranker has a horse on him. Recently while returning home after a party at Carl Schultz's, Art did not turn when the road did, and had 90 acres of pasture to turn in, yet the one horse in that field was directly in his path; results—Art is buying a dead horse.

The big butter and egg man from Petersburg, Mich., Harry Herbert, is gathering

his eggs at night now. After years of night work he is finally working days. Ed Holland recently inquired about some certain widows. Carl Schultz knows about this. Glen Limes has finally learned to dance, thanks to Pee Wee. Jimmy Lee, not being satisfied with a turkey at a recent feather party, stepped out and won a duck also. Don't forget that there are plenty of those pictures of the Labor Day parade for sale. See your steward.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.
Editor:

Election is over, this state went Republican, and labor has lost its friends who held state offices. I've not much to say on the subject, except that I'm proud to say that Muskegon County went Democratic.

Brother Ed. Plunkett was defeated for the city commission. Perhaps he could have made it had he made a lot of promises that he never intended to keep. But when he says no, he means no, and here is a salute to a man who was defeated because he is fair to everyone.

We have a job that was let in Grand Haven, 10 miles south of here, and the P. W. A. didn't seem to care if the scale was paid to electricians or not. They have changed all the scales but ours; in fact, the plumbers' was changed after the contract was let. The contractor who got the electrical work told me that the P. W. A. office told him that we didn't have any business trying to set our scale on this job. So, how are we going to keep up our scales if the government backs us? The only solution is that the crafts are union on this job and perhaps we can bring a little pressure to bear through them.

Now that the deer hunting is over, I may be able to get caught up on my letters and other things that have been left undone to hunt the "ghost of the forest." Our president, Joe Pasco, Bob Sweet and yours truly, together with three other fellows made up a party and all we got was "back." Not one of us got a deer. I got a shot at a bear, but it was a bad one; no one will believe me, I can't prove it, and therefore have been dubbed "the b'ar hunter," which will probably linger henceforth.

The work continues to pick up a little, and hope we can get through the winter on what we have in view. We have three men working for Jackson Electric, of Detroit, on a theater job in Cadillac, and three more at Traverse City on the State Hospital project.

The same old stuff seems to be starting again. Some contractors from out of the state have contracts, and when they are asked to place a man from the local whose jurisdiction the job is in on the job, they complain that the job is too small to warrant that, and that the job is so far away that they will lose money. They must learn sometime that in cases like this they will have to figure high enough to cover such things. We have come to the end of our patience on this matter. They must know that no matter where you are you are in someone's jurisdiction. For the last time, please report before you go to work on the west side of the state, anywhere north of Grand Haven, Mich. Look at your maps.

At the present time I am busy organizing the northern part of our jurisdiction, and let me tell you it is a job. It consists of a lot of small towns where the only time they think of union is when a union job is in progress.

Am glad to hear that our eastern Brothers who experienced the terrible storm in September are coming out of it nicely.

TED CREVIER.

L. U. NO. 325, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Editor:

The great Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company, whose large factories are located in and near this city, have had millions of dollars worth of publicity in magazines, newspapers, radio, etc., over the ideal labor relations prevailing in these factories, and which they have termed an "industrial democracy." Consequently, it is going to be somewhat of a shock to those who have read and believed this bunk to find out that the Endicott-Johnson Corporation reacts in the same manner as many other reactionary employers of labor when they find their employees joining a labor union.

Their first tactic was to circulate "loyalty pledges" of the "sign or else" variety, and then some of the officious supervisors tried intimidating the relatives of union leaders employed in the factories. All the usual stunts were thought up, which finally resulted in a case before the N. L. R. B., after which the company was compelled to publish in the daily papers a statement of their labor policy in the future.

Then some smart person thought up a new wrinkle. If the company was prohibited by the N. L. R. B. from interference with the organizing of their workers, there was nothing to prevent the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the cities and villages where E-J have factories from circularizing the workers and putting on a regular anti-union campaign. The Endicott (N. Y.) Board of Trade started the ball rolling by issuing a letter to all the 20,000 employees of this company, filled with misleading statements about the large amount of money which would be taken out of the community if they paid dues into a union; claiming labor organizers were racketeers, and all the other things they could think of, closing with a challenge to the A. F. of L. unions which could not be ignored.

The A. F. of L. unions in Binghamton have accepted this challenge, and as the first step in the battle adopted a resolution placing the products of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation upon the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Local Union No. 325 is vitally concerned in this battle. Not only because of the importance of organizing the shoe workers, but because of the many electricians employed in the maintenance department,

whose earnings have been gradually reduced until the most experienced of them earn less than a union electrician's helper. They need a union and we are going to see they get one.

ALEC TRICIAN.

At present time there is an organizing campaign among the shoeworkers being carried on in the triple cities, one of which is Binghamton. There has been some sharp criticism being cast at the American Federation of Labor for having outside men to come in here to organize these people. At the same time these people who have had so much to say against unions have employed several men to come in here and talk at mass meetings, socalled by them; to talk against such action by these organizers and try to influence these same workers by having them sign loyalty pledges.

I never knew unions interfered with any person's loyalty where such loyalty was justified, but these anti-unionists seem to think that they are performing a service to the community by doing so and carrying it to such an extent as to class the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. into one group and characterize the same as swindlers. To do so is an insult to any well established organization such as the A. F. of L. and they are nothing but the real trouble makers themselves. Perhaps these same men have not been informed that a good labor organization is a benefit and not a detriment to the workers and community in general.

I, myself, do not think the people in these communities have any less degree of intelligence than people of other communities and cities, and are capable of thinking for themselves and will see that it is entirely up to themselves to help themselves along the proper lines of intelligent and beneficial organization, which when properly carried out does not mean violence and corruption but peace and harmony between employer and employee, and will work out for the good of all.

As the Christmas season is but a short time away, I wish all our fellow electrical workers and unions a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, with prosperity to all.

JAMES NEILSON.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

And is my face red! For the last three months I have been telling my president that there would be a contribution from Local Union No. 348 in the JOURNAL next month. Now "the local meets tonight" and I fear the wrath of my worthy president as he seeks out this trembling press secretary.

But, ray of hope, it is civic election night in Calgary and his wrath may be tempered as the wind to the shorn lamb, because one of our worthy Brothers is a contestant for aldermanic honors. And as the returns come in sweeping that stalwart champion of labor, Brother H. C. Simpson, who believes that a loaf of bread and a pound of butter is better than a dry crust, into an alderman's chair, an humble press secretary may be forgotten in the excitement.

What happened to a contribution that I submitted a couple of months ago? Was it lost in the air mail or the waste paper basket?

Well, Christmas is here again. That season of "Peace on earth, good will to



Linemen employed by the U. S. government on transmission line from Dillon, Colo., to Green Mountain.

men." And how will the peoples of the world enjoy it? Will Christmas as a Christian festival endure? Will Christianity itself survive?

Millions of people in three erstwhile intensively religious countries are making it hard for the simple missionary to convert any more "backward heathen" to the truth. What is the truth? Is there an absolute truth? Or is truth only comparative and relative?

There are as many ideas as to what is true as there are people. Each one views from a different angle and gains a different perspective. The crazy ideas held as truth by some civilized fanatics are no more true than those of the ancient Aztecs.

Most people are converted to a so-called truth by propaganda. People will eat popcorn, or yeast cakes, or dried prunes if they are told it will make them into Tarzans or Venuses de Milo. But it is their religious beliefs that keep the nations divided. A race that holds to its own dogma as the only truth and insists that all others must do as they do can never know the great truth—the brotherhood of man. If each nationality would strive to raise its own people to a higher standard of living and lend assistance at the same time to backward nations, without trying to force down their throats half-baked truths and dogmas never propounded by any master—either Christ or Mohammed—then the world would be on the highway to "peace on earth."

In Banff this summer a party of tourists were entertained by some Indians at a rehearsal of the sun dance. This was not the actual festival which is very significant to the aborigine as sacred to the great sun god—the giver of life—and some of the tourists were greatly amused and very patronizing to the poor Indians. But the same tourists attending a dance that night put on a jitterbug exhibition—and did the Indians laugh? They are still talking about it. One young brave said, "I see lots of white girl."

It was my good fortune to spend a few minutes with Brother Shapland and his wife as they passed through Banff—that beauty spot in the Canadian Rockies—on their way east to Toronto early this summer. And when they stopped off in Calgary for 40 minutes on their way home a few days ago, Brother Billingham, our president, Brother Frame and myself had the pleasure of meeting them again. I had to go to work and just had time to say hello, and good-bye. After viewing Shappie's smiling, healthy countenance. I am convinced that "life begins with the I. B. E. W. pension."

So another year slips by into the archives of time to be remembered sadly by millions, and as the dawning of another year holds little hope for their immediate future, we will have to be content with wishing each other "A very merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year"—still a possibility on this continent, for which fact our great organization, the I. B. E. W., is no mean contributor in our particular instance.

Flash! Brother Simpson failed to make the aldermanic chair. Too bad, Harry; better luck next time.

P. S.—I hope Santa sticks a typewriter in my sock.

H. C. DAW.

L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY AND VICINITY, N. Y.
Editor:

After a lapse of considerable time, Local Union No. 363 is expressing

itself once more in the pages of the JOURNAL.

Another year is about to be rung out and the Christmas season is again upon us. Thanksgiving is past, but still we have just as many if not more problems confronting us. These are critical days for labor in these United States. Not a day passes but new legislation is being enacted or placed in effect, vitally affecting labor, organized or otherwise. Looking back over the past year we find the Wagner Act and hear on all sides both praise and criticism concerning this piece of legislation, which was brought into effect by the efforts of one of our Senators, Robert L. Wagner, who has had no equal in his untiring efforts to sponsor and see through many vital measures for the betterment of labor. As a citizen of New York State, I am proud to see that this friend of the workingman was returned to the Senate by the largest majority on his ticket in an election marred by some fine and fancy mud slinging. The election propaganda this year included both racial and religious prejudice, something that has no place in American politics. The state and national ticket endorsed by the New York State Federation of Labor was elected, rather close in some instances, but we put it over, thereby upholding our motto to "elect our friends and defeat our enemies."

While on the subject, I can say more about religious and racial intolerance. No subject is studied less impartially or discussed less fairly than racial prejudice.

There is nothing particularly novel about the present occurrences in Germany, nothing that has not taken place before.

Taking the Jews, for example, and recalling their lowly condition in Egypt under the Pharaohs, it would be natural to suppose that their suffering would have driven all thoughts of religious prejudice from their minds. And yet they were guilty of one act of religious intolerance that stands out for all time in the Christian world, the crucifixion of Christ.

Turning the next few pages of history we find the early Christians in turn persecuted by the Romans. The Christians who were persecuted by the Roman emperors were Catholics, and yet members of that faith could not resist prejudice, as evidenced in the Spanish Inquisition.

Then in more modern times we come to Britain, with Queen Mary turning the Catholic followers of her regime against the Protestants, and Queen Elizabeth, who

cruelly and atrociously killed those who did not believe in Protestantism.

Returning to our own country, not so many years back as history goes, in the town of Salem, Mass., people of adverse religious beliefs were called witches and burned at the stake.

Here I am rambling on, turning the pages of history and only getting in deeper and deeper. What I have in mind, however, is that although we can deplore conditions as they exist in Europe today, and lend every moral and financial effort possible to relieve suffering and if possible correct the condition, but as for setting up any haven in this country for refugees from these European countries, that should be discouraged.

Right within our own boundaries we have unemployment and suffering, with not enough jobs to be had in private employment and some millions of our native citizens without gainful employment, some on relief rolls, others employed on WPA or other governmental set-ups, so why dump more unemployed labor on the open market to compete with our own unfortunate workmen? Charity begins at home, so let's solve our own problems first before looking for someone else with a problem.

Things are pretty slow in this locality just at present. Most of our big jobs are finished or nearing completion. There are several good jobs coming out, but that doesn't help us out at the time being.

We have a condition that just came up concerning a government PWA job at Iowa Island Naval Arsenal. The construction work on this was let under a PWA project to a fair contractor. The mechanical work, electric, plumbing and steam, were withheld and are to be done under a separate WPA grant with WPA labor taken from the relief rolls. We are protesting this, but this is a government job and we have met with little success dealing with the various departments.

Another job just completed was the new Suffern Hospital at Suffern, N. Y. I am enclosing a photo of some of the boys on the job. I worked on this job and can say that it is one of the most modern electrical installations in this part of the state. Also every piece of electrical equipment is 100 per cent union made. The Charles F. Zweifel Co., of New York City, were the electrical contractors, and much credit is due this concern and their superintendent, Ed. Kohl, a member of Local Union No. B-3. I am sure that every man on the job will say that Eddie Kohl was a regular guy and he has our well wishes in his future enterprises.

My best wishes to the officers of the Brotherhood and every local union for a merry Christmas and happy and prosperous New Year.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE.

L. U. NO. B-418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Now that the November election is over, perhaps a review of the results will be of interest to our readers, so here goes.

To begin with, the ballot contained 25 measures, some so worded that only careful study revealed the hidden meaning.

Organized labor turned the white light of publicity on those measures vitally affecting its welfare. Defeat No. 1, was the battle cry from every agency at our command. Well, we won, but only by the uniting of all



Candid shot of a guy enjoying his victuals, surrounded by other members of L. U. No. 363 at the Suffern Hospital Job. Front row: Eddie Kohl (superintendent), Sal, the "cake-eater"; Winnie Baisley. Back row: George Kuhl, Jim Tompkins, Bearnie Kline, (your scribe) C. Prindle.

labor factions and their friends, or I perhaps would not be at liberty to tell about it.

A measure authorizing exploitation of state-owned oil-bearing tide lands was defeated. A measure keeping all gasoline state tax money for highways, as originally intended, passed.

A single tax measure so loosely drawn as to more than offset its good points was defeated. (This one would have killed the present 3 per cent sales tax and substituted a broad real estate tax.)

The "Ham and Eggs," or \$30 every Thursday pension plan, although defeated, left no doubt in the minds of public officials that the problems of old age and unemployment must be given just consideration soon.

If our enemies didn't get a headache up to this point, the election of Culbert Olson, the first Democratic governor in 40 years, surely must have started them reaching for the Alka-Seltzer.

California labor was very reluctant to endorse even its friends seeking office during this campaign, as all too often in the past to do so was to defeat them. A. F. of L. President William Green's strategy in endorsing Republican Governor Merriam for re-election, viewed in this light, is now being understood.

Summing up the results leaves no doubt that labor aroused is still the greatest factor in guarding the rights of all the people.

We had hopes that before this year had passed American labor would be moving forward on a united front and the policy of

crafts and industrial unions each trying to rule the roost abandoned for the sounder one of unified co-operation. When that comes to pass we can truly say "Happy days are here again."

And now, as this is the time of the year when we should all be saying "Peace on earth, good will toward men," let's take a little look at the results of dissension abroad and begin laying plans for unity here, that the horrors there will never be possible here.

Pasadena is preparing a great treat for all of us here in the annual Rose Parade and East and West football game New Year's Day. We invite you all to listen in and hope you catch some of the community spirit that makes this truly great spectacle possible each year.

Best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. B-420, WATERBURY, CONN.

Employees of the Connecticut Light & Power Co.

Editor:

The JOURNAL is a very interesting and educational influence among our members. This is a new local, instituted last November by International Representatives Kenefick and Moore.

We are now celebrating our first anniversary with outstanding gains in membership reported in the past few weeks. Certain parts of the system are now 100 per cent I. B. E. W. As an indication of the

progress being made in negotiations between the I. B. E. W. and the Connecticut Light and Power Co., membership has jumped almost 50 per cent in the past 10 days, with further gains to be expected as soon as contractual negotiations have been terminated.

Our first anniversary is being celebrated by a banquet tendered the members, their wives and friends at Sullivan's Showboat, Beacon Falls, Conn., December 8. By the advance sale of tickets, a very large attendance is expected.

The second annual barbecue July 4, 1939, is another yearly event to look forward to.

Local Union No. 420 finds itself on a stronger and firmer basis, not only numerically but fraternally and financially, than it was some months ago. This condition is expressed in the unbounded optimism and satisfaction of all the members.

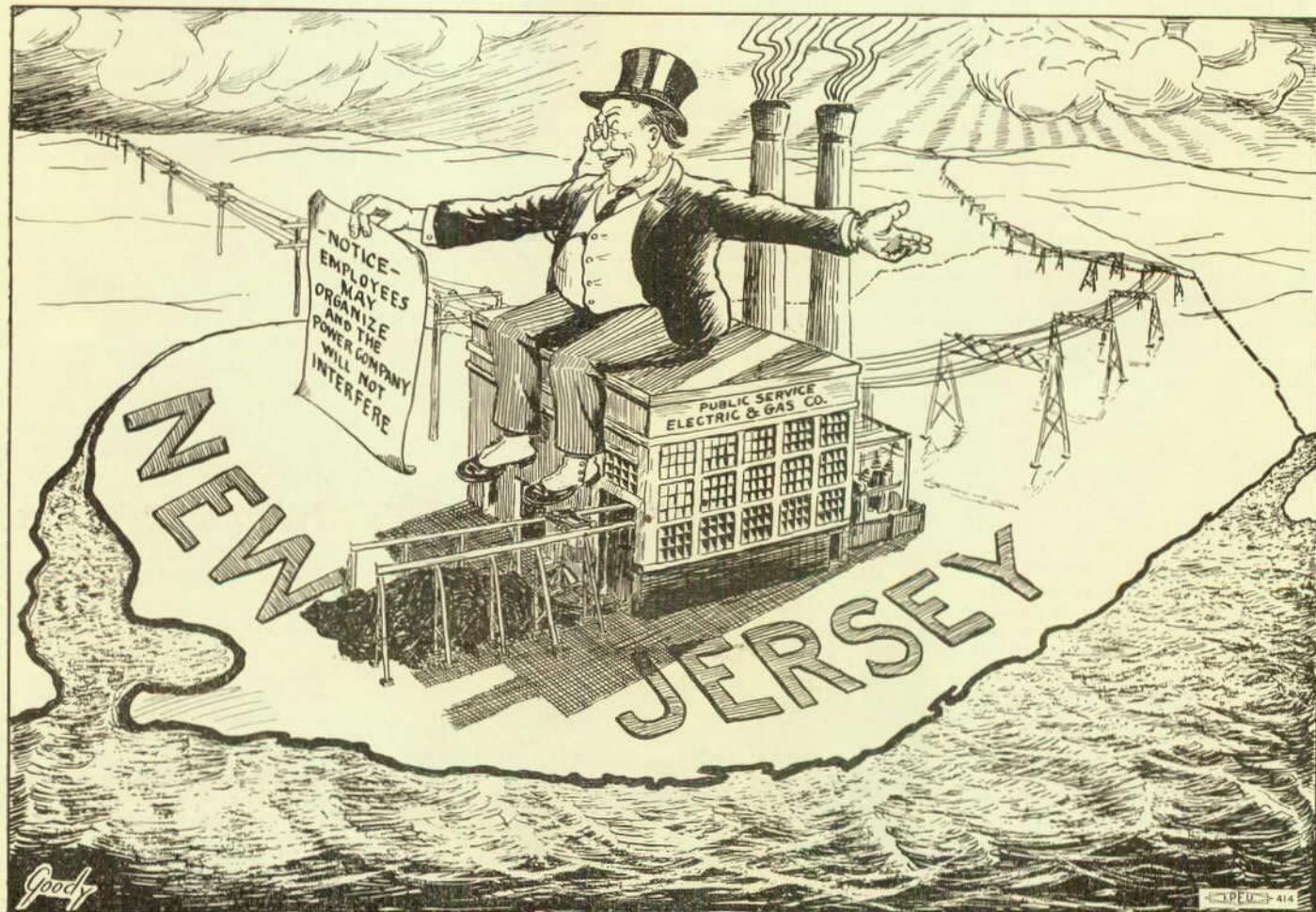
In conclusion, we might add that we get out of life just what we put into it, so why not get the most out of it through unity and co-operation and make this old world a better place in which to live?

FRED W. AUSTIN.

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Procrastination is the thief of time. So they tell us, and I reckon that's right. What we are trying to say is we waited too long to write last month's letter and being out in the country we gave it to one of the boys to mail in town. After so long a time they put an air mail stamp on it and—it ain't in the October issue.



NEW WORLDS TO CONQUER

The object of an assessment for violation of our union rules is to teach a lesson, not to be mean or to put money in the treasury. Such was the case of an erring Brother who appeared before the board, a stranger to everybody here. We believe the Brother was given justice and left us with a better understanding of our great international organization and how it works. A lesson learned and a friend made, all because honesty ruled. Good luck, Brother.

Brother Bennett, International Vice President of our district, paid us a visit last month on an unpleasant mission. A bit blunt and brusque in manner, but all business. We all wished he had had time to stay longer so we could have profited by his guidance.

Sometimes we wonder what some men think (or do they?) the union label is put on union made goods for. They seem to take such a delight in stating that what they just bought does not bear the label. Truly the law of reciprocity is the only thing that will win for us. Which reminds us of another case. Some two years ago we took into our midst a lad who was earning about 45 cents an hour. We helped, pushed forward and went to bat for this lad until now he is on a job paying \$1.25 an hour. Last board meeting the F. S. asked about letting him go in arrears. He sort of has us out on a limb at present on one of these city distribution jobs. We realize we need him, but he does not realize he needs us also. Have you ever stopped to think, man is the most ungrateful animal on earth? We mention these cases, not to bawl some individual out, but to attempt to stir a thought in the mind of some good Brother who may be going wrong and doesn't realize it.

Brother Schmidt, of No. B-212, brought out one good reason why some Brothers don't have work and can't understand why. They never take advantage of the opportunity to learn or keep abreast of the times and progress in their trade.

Enclosed are pictures of Local Union No. B-429 members on the Clarksville, Tenn., distribution job. It has been a hard and expensive battle, but we are teaching these road and sewer contractors something about the electrical industry.

(Editor's note: Sorry, we have space for only one of these pictures.)

The members standing, left to right, are: O. R. Legate, W. E. Adams, J. D. Moss, I. E. Helton, Jr., E. J. Thomas, L. V. McCoy; down in front, C. R. Sutor, W. A. Todd, Noble Fulton and S. C. Meddy.

Union labor demonstrated again what can be done by united effort, when they helped put the pressure on the city council to appoint a housing commission to build \$5,000,000 worth of slum clearance and bid for TVA power for Nashville. We have one private housing project started outside the city.

It is being done in—guess what—an apartment job, 100 apartments in 11 buildings—Romex. We hope our boys do a good job with it.

We have been attempting to gather data on the pension age reduction and find it very difficult. It seems to reduce the age to 50 years it would be necessary to reduce the pension to one-third its present amount or increase the tax to three times the amount based on the 20 years payment. Actuary figures would have to be based on our particular set-up as it has operated since it was es-

tablished. In conference with an actuary of a nationally known insurance company, we find our problem is unique in character and should be worked out by our international officers who have the statistical data available only in our office. It seems to some of us that the I. O. should present us with some figures on this subject and put it up to the membership to decide if we want to reduce the age to 60 years, 55 years or 50 years. It may be too expensive; then again, some may choose to make the investment.

The picture of the New Jersey State Association should remind the Tennessee locals that they are not giving us an answer on our proposed state association.

We note in October, S. A. King, Local Union No. 584, made the front page.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. B-465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

The big news of the month, of course, is the defeat of the anti-labor initiative Proposition No. 1 at the polls on November 8. The entire resources of the labor movement, both locally and state-wide, were concentrated on the objective of preventing this restrictive measure from being adopted by the voters of the state. Invaluable aid was given to our cause by those members of the Screen Actors' Guild who campaigned so successfully over the radio. Our opponents were unable to find headliners who could gain an audience over such acknowledged stars as Melvyn Douglas, Miriam Hopkins, Robert Montgomery and Ralph Morgan. A heavy majority rewarded the efforts which were so generously put forth by the officers and members of organized labor in the state.

With this matter out of the way, we can now turn our undivided attention to the many jobs at hand. The state is still far from being completely organized in any field. The same employer organizations which tried so strenuously to hamstring labor at the ballot box will work just as strenuously to deter us in our organizing efforts. The impetus which has been gained through our successful fight in the political field must not be allowed to be dissipated simply because the immediate objective has been gained. Let everyone exhibit the same spirit and determination which was in evidence for the two months before election on the everyday problem of improving and extending our membership. If we can have two years of genuine co-operation and enthusiasm comparable to these last two months, great things can be done.

Local Union No. B-465 has had a very good year in every respect. We have made gains in membership, and these members have made gains in their conditions of employment. Many of those most active in the local at this time had never until recently belonged to any labor organization. It is gratifying to report that our newer members are realizing that a lot of work must precede any of the improvements for which we strive. A good example of the right kind of local union spirit was shown recently by our members in the higher-paid brackets. They considered it a personal victory when the local was able to gain valuable concessions for the laborers with the Gas and Electric Company. They were perfectly willing to forego any claims they might have had in favor of those in the lower-paid brackets. This unselfish attitude which considers a victory for one a victory for all is the only stand that can properly be taken by those members with sound union principles.

Judging from our experiences during the past year, we can see no reason why collective bargaining should not be the universal means of handling labor relations. I believe many of the opponents of collective bargaining have been trying collective arguing instead. A spirit of tolerance on both sides, together with the real desire to settle the different matters as they come up on a fair basis, will insure the success of this form of negotiation in any craft or industry. We are rapidly approaching the day, I believe, when bargaining in this manner will be the accepted way of doing business. It behooves industry to see to it that those men they delegate for such work are fair and reasonable. It is likewise the job of organized labor to insure that their representatives be well informed, fair and tolerant.

LOCAL UNION NO. B-465.

L. U. NO. B-477, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

Editor:

Another important mile has been reached and passed in the history of the labor movement in California. The Associated Farmers, Inc., the Southern Californians, Inc., together with their affiliated bodies, and millions of dollars at their disposal, came very close to abolishing the entire labor movement in the state with a bill they sponsored, known as Proposition No. 1. They came just that close to putting it over that those who study the chances a bill has of passing figured that it was a foregone conclusion that it would pass. Proposition No. 1 was a battle, but we defeated it. It took the entire labor movement to do it, but for once labor moved with a united front and went to town.

We also had the pleasure of overthrowing the Republican gang in the state capitol. They had been in power for 44 years. Forty-four years of pressure brought on the working class by a state government that went out of its way to furnish troops and strike-breakers, laws to browbeat labor and full co-operation to the chambers of commerce, service (?) clubs and the moneyed class. We are sorry to state that we received little co-operation from our parent organization, the American Federation of Labor, in this fight. President William Green went out of his way to endorse for re-election Governor Merriam. Could his reason for doing this have been that he was in full accord with Governor Merriam's furnishing state highway patrolmen and troops to club and



Linemen from L. U. No. B-429, of Nashville, all ready for action on the Clarksville distribution job.

shoot down hungry men and women on strike; the governor's endorsement of Proposition No. 1 that, had it passed, would have spelled finis to the labor movement in California; or was it just Mr. Green's way of showing his appreciation and support of the fight being waged against the Wagner Act by organized capital? Mr. Green's lack of action as president of the American Federation of Labor for many years, coupled with his present whole-hearted co-operation with the money interests, truly gives him the right to the title of "America's No. 1 Labor Faker." Let it be said to the credit of Judas and Arnold that they did not solicit the dimes of the poor as compensation for their misdeeds.

Business Agent Hunt is doing a good job of picking up stray travelers and getting them into Local Union No. B-477. To assist him, the executive board went on record to the effect that any Brother working in our jurisdiction and not first depositing his traveler will be dealt with in accord with the provisions appertaining thereto in the constitution. Our present jurisdiction covers the Pomona Valley in Los Angeles County and Riverside and San Bernardino Counties excepting that portion of Riverside County under the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 383, of Palm Springs. Truly, the "waste land" of southern California. Our business agent, with the assistance of the International and the co-operation of the traveling Brothers, as well as our own members, can "make the desert blossom like a rose" as it was once done in Utah. It can be done and we think that we are just the gang that can do it. Season's greetings to you and yours.

SILENT ROBBINS.

At a regular meeting of our local held in the Labor Temple, Monday, November 7, 1938, the following letter was drafted and ordered sent to you for publication in the WORKER:

It has been some time since an article has appeared in the WORKER from this local. Our membership still reads it and we have a very deep regard for it and think it is about the best publication on labor matters obtainable.

Conditions out here are not as good as they might be. We have some Brothers out of work and would not advise any Brother looking for work to spend his good hard-earned money to come here with the expectation of getting work, as we can only offer the climate.

This local is very much wrought up over the statement of Mr. Green, the president of the American Federation of Labor, mixing into something that we consider none of his business in endorsing Merriam for governor of this grand state of ours. It has been quite some time since we have had a man in the office of governor who has done less for labor than Merriam.

We are at a loss to understand how a man in the position of Mr. Green could go so far out of his way to make such a blunder as this.

LOCAL NO. B-477, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

ROY W. SLEEPER.

VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only \$4



L. U. NO. 479, BEAUMONT, TEXAS

Editor:

Local Union No. 479 would like to take a little space in this month's JOURNAL to report that one of the best conventions ever held by the Texas State Federation of Labor was held in Beaumont, October 17 to 20, 1938. The State Federation set its convention to follow the American Federation of Labor convention in Houston, Texas, otherwise the meeting would have been in September.

All of the labor organizations in Beaumont and Port Arthur co-operated in providing a program of entertainment for the delegates. Many of our civic organizations, as well as public officials, were co-operative in the matter. While there were plenty of features for the delegates to the State Federation of Labor to enjoy, the conferences of the several state groups provided additional enjoyment. State conventions were held by several organizations, including the Electrical Workers, Brewery Workers, Typographical, Journeymen Barbers and Painters. Each group reported excellent attendance of delegates.

The State Federation was favored with an address by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor. His talk was broadcast over a local radio station and a crowd of several thousand was present in the city auditorium to hear the address. The position of the A. F. of L. toward the return of the C. I. O. organizations to the American Federation of Labor was discussed by President Green. Following Green's address, our International President D. W. Tracy addressed the convention.

The Texas State Association of Electrical Workers held their convention on Sunday, October 16, before the Federation convention began. One of the best meetings of the state association in years was held, there being delegates from 19 local unions in Texas and visitors from two in Louisiana. President Tracy spoke to the delegates and visitors to the convention on the advancement that the I. B. E. W. has made in the past five years in the different branches of the electrical industry. His talk was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present. International Vice President W. L. Ingram was present also and addressed the meeting, citing the numerous instances in which the state association has been helpful to the I. B. E. W., and the legislative work that the association has done since formed 10 years ago. Brother Ingram was the first president of the state association and has been interested in the work it has done since that time.

A joint committee of Local Union No. 390, Port Arthur, Texas, and Local Union No. 479 handled the arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates to the association convention and the State Federation convention. To say they did a good job is an understatement. Every possible feature was arranged for the occasion. This included a "Dutch lunch" at the Southeast Texas State Fair grounds Sunday evening, following meetings of the association. A large number of the members of the two local unions, public officials, delegates and invited guests were at the fair grounds. Brother Lawson Wimberly, International Representative under Vice President Ingram, served as toastmaster and introduced Mayor Ray Coale, Chief of Police Maddox and other Beaumont city officials; also President Tracy, Vice President Ingram and a number of visitors. On Monday night a dinner dance was held on the roof of the Edson Hotel for the electrical workers with all delegates and their wives as guests.

That ought to be enough on the conven-

tions. Local Union No. 479 is getting along fairly well. Work is a little slow right now, but we are expecting that condition to improve. We are on a 40-hour week here with a scale of \$1.25, and all shops under an agreement.

W. L. HOLST.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

Let Us Think

Prompted by the unrest so prevalent over the world it seems in order to take stock of the cause and possible remedy of some of our local ailments. It is only natural that any one should look towards those who are supposed to be the most enlightened for possible remedies. However, many who have responsible positions in society fail to realize the added responsibility that prominence places upon them.

We can trace far back in history through the ages and we find that the wise ruler or administrator of public affairs for any people would make an attempt to keep his subjects contented.

Even though we are a nation of freemen there is much to be learned from those periods. A person's talents are a gift from a kind Providence. If one person has an abundance of talent, there is more reason to be generous towards those who are less talented. Hence the person who through a gift of nature advances to a responsible position in business or in the administration of public affairs, must ever be conscious of the responsibility towards society that such prominence places upon him.

Many who have been so trusted have failed to realize this truth. In their partisan endeavors they have forgotten to take into consideration the fairness or the possible injustice to the other party; and many people are at the crossroads somewhat doubtful as to leadership.

Looking at our local labor situation we find a somewhat similar picture—for instance, the anti-union propaganda has always been much concerned about agitators, implying that if the agitator was eliminated the problem would be solved. No doubt this is true, but let us go a little further and define the agitator.

Where there are no unfair practices, there is no unrest, and in such surroundings the agitator does not exist. Hence he is a product of evil practices, and as long as those practices continue the most loggerheaded leader or employer must needs know that the agitator is here to stay. Now in the name of all that is reasonable why not eliminate the cause of the agitator. If every employer in San Antonio would realize that every employee has a hand in building the business, and that a well-fed, satisfied employee is a decided asset to the business, then we would soon have the agitator on the run. I have heard some businessmen make this remark about men working under them—"That bunch of So-and-Sos are never satisfied." To that type of employer I want to say in all earnestness and sincerity, "Set your house in order." Because if you have that attitude towards the people who are to help build your business then the agitator will be your constant companion.

From my experience I find that the average

I. B. E. W. RING

The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced \$9.00



group of American workmen are fairminded and good sportsmen, given a fair show on the payroll and an incentive to feel friendly towards the employer. No agitator will worry such an employer.

In closing, I hope and pray that the men who plan, as well as the men who labor, in this great country of ours, will pause and reread the American Constitution and bill of rights, take a long look at the stars and stripes flying in the breeze and then and there resolve to be less greedy, less snobbish, more loyal and more democratic, with a union composed not only of laboring men and women but a united front of all loyal Americans against all the isms this world has to offer.

Brothers, let's be American first, last and always.

WILLIAM CARLSON,
President.



This being the time of the year when everyone is in a hurry and wondering how many safety razors, etc., they will receive for Christmas, and what to do with them after they get them, we will make this letter short and sweet. We desire to take this means of wishing all the Brothers of Local Union No. 500 and their wives a very merry Christmas and a happy, prosperous New Year. We also desire, speaking for Local Union No. 500, San Antonio, to wish all Brothers the world over a merry Christmas and a happy New Year and may happiness and health be their share in the year to come.

FOWLER.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

Well, believe it or not, the old Woodpecker has been sick, but am glad to state I am back hitting them again, feeling fine in spite of my half century of years. Thanks for the fan mail, Shorty.

Things have slowed down in these parts the last two months and let this be a warning to any who are thinking of hitting these parts with the idea of getting work. We have members loafing, also 360 members on strike in Chattanooga, Tenn., so boys, take heed.

Glad to see so much activity for Labor Day. What's that, did we have a parade? Yes, sir, the biggest in history; three miles long, band, drum corps of the American Legion Post No. 11, and these boys have been under the watchful eyes of "Blackie" Garrison. He has done a fine job. Floats and everything it takes to make the setting.

Yes, sir, the women's auxiliary to Local Unions No. 765 and No. 558 won the prize. These women are hustlers, but, Brothers, it's shameful that women who are willing to make efforts and sacrifices for organized labor such as the ladies of the Label League and the above mentioned cannot get better co-operation from

our membership. Brothers, you owe it to them. Don't be a piker; get behind them. We are marching onward; let's make 1939 the banner year.

Well, darned if I am not on the wrong road. Lost the parade! No, no, here it is! What's that? Well, blow me down, it's the city of Sheffield's truck. My, it's beautifully decorated, saying 100 per cent union. That's right, Brothers, it was during construction of the new system by the Universal Electric Construction Co. and has remained so with Brother Henry Perry as foreman and my old pal "Slim" Richardson as lineman. Am sending cut of truck.

Now we are entering the park. Oh, boy, smell that Bar-B-Cue under the watchful eye of Brothers Joe Power and Pierce. Have lost some of my Brothers. Well, what has happened? A scrap? Look at that bunch of stump jumpers and narrow backs! That's bad, having this combination together. Rest easy, it's the refreshment department with Brother Alred serving. Going to be some conduit and cable lines built before this day is over.

Over near the speakers' stand, which, by the way, happens to be a truck, stands Lo Petrie with his public address machine. What's that? Power announcing his bingo game is about to start. Well, talk about value to be received for winners—merchandise given by the merchants of the Tri-Cities, the reward of much effort of the ladies whom I talked about previously. Games, speaking and a grand time had by all and the curtain falls on the biggest Labor Day celebration ever staged in these parts.

Had a long talk with Brother John Sharp, with whom I had the pleasure of working for the last year or so, but the big layoff caught me with many others. He has nothing encouraging to offer about things picking up and it troubles Brother Sharp. He hates to lay off. And B. A. Jimmie White, also. Poor Jim is pulling his hair trying to place Brothers on the loafing list to work.

Yours through a woodpecker's hole.
JOHN GRAHAM.

L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE. Editor:

With the opening of Parliament at Ottawa scheduled for the early part of January the advocates of rail unification are now busy preparing their ammunition for the next session of the Senate railway inquiry. Having tried various ways and means to push their cause, we now find them feeling out the union railway workers as possible allies to their cause. We trust, however, that when our leaders meet in January to discuss the matter that they will not be led astray by false propaganda but will

stand by the decision arrived at at the Vancouver convention.

It would not be amiss at this time to look over the case of the pro-unificationists, and in doing so there appears to be a goodly portion of their argument which when studied from all angles appears somewhat far fetched. In the first place, we are informed that unification can save the railways some \$75,000,000 per year; in other words, this means that there will be \$75,000,000 taken out of circulation in a country with a population of some 10,000,000 souls. This certainly requires some explanation from the advocates of unification as to how Canadian business is to survive this sudden drop in the spending power of our Dominion.

We are also told that any reduction in staff "over and above a comparatively small number of employees who will lose their jobs" will be taken care of by the 5 per cent of the employees who leave the service each year by pensions, deaths, etc., not being replaced by new employees. This requires most particular attention from our fellow workers, as any employee in our railroads cannot help but notice the present trend of the companies toward reducing as much as possible the age ratio of the workers and as lay offs always tend to raise the age ratio of the employees due to the seniority clause, because it is the younger men who constitute those eligible to be laid off, this is one reason why the companies are in favor of shorter working hours rather than a lay off in times of reductions of expenses.

Assuming that the plan of not replacing the 5 per cent annual dropping off of employees was put into force, first of all there would be some reduction in staff and assuming that our seniority clause is to be maintained, the men laid off would be the younger men in most cases, thus increasing the age ratio of the remaining staff considerably. Then as no new employees are taken on for a period of five years the age ratio continues to rise, due to the natural age increase of the employees. Now, as far as the shops are concerned, no apprentices could be hired for five years and during that time the present apprentices would be finishing their time and would have to be laid off, as should the management desire to maintain their staff at any point the apprentice coming out of his time would have to be replaced by an older man previously laid off, who would hold seniority of the ex-apprentice, again raising the age ratio. Add to this the fact that for five years no new apprentices would be trained, thus reducing to a marked degree the ratio of apprentices to mechanics in the shops, which would result in a considerable raise in the overhead cost of running the shop. Can any of you Brothers imagine our railway officers allowing a condition such as this to develop in their staff? And yet this is what would happen if the scheme of the pro-unificationists was put into effect.

One could go on indefinitely pulling this argument to pieces, but space will not permit. Let us one and all refuse to be led astray by their rash promises and remember that any saving in expenses due to unification must be made largely at the cost of labor and as statistics show that over 60 per cent of the railway dollar goes in wages, a saving of \$75,000,000 must mean a reduction of some 37,500 employees, basing the average yearly earnings at \$1,200.

R. W. WORRAKER.



The city of Sheffield's truck, and it's 100 per cent union, manned by members of L. U. No. 558.

L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

Thanksgiving is over and we can at least be thankful for peace with other nations and that we can still say what we want to—about anyone—anywhere. Of course, one should use a certain amount of caution.

Business in the electrical industry is quiet, as we are still giving most of the residence wiring to the non-union shops. We are a pretty good bunch of wiremen here, as we have let nearly all the radio work, household refrigerating and sign work get away from us during its development. The contractor is responsible for a great deal of the present situation, as they were all after the big jobs and felt insulted if offered a chance to do a five or six-room house. As a result there sprang up in our midst a flock of curbstone contractors who feathered their nests with this class of work so that when the big jobs were all done and the depression reached us we found ourselves surrounded by a number of shops doing cottage wiring, radio and refrigeration work. This work had gotten away because the union shop did not care to fool with it. And now that most of the big shops have become small shops and the license and examination fees have been cut down to practically nothing, the situation is rapidly becoming no better.

The writer is unable to say what the answer will be but, Brothers, it is very apparent that something should be done to recover lost ground. Some of the above statements may sound like radical statements, but I know whereof I speak. Have been in Tulsa a long time and in the days when radio was being developed, heard more than one contractor say it was just a toy and would soon pass. The same holds good with regard to refrigeration. Instead of developing men with the industry, it got away from us.

So let us get together, put on our thinking caps and see if we can't get back some of the things we have thrown away. We have made conditions for the contractors long enough. Let us make some for ourselves, and I am not selfish in this, as I think perhaps I am through, being as you know probably permanently crippled, but have had time to do a lot of thinking during the past six months.

S. A. KING.

L. U. NO. B-603, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

This is our first effort to the JOURNAL, so (as Andy says) "please disregard our errors." We have had one mighty tough time putting up a local here on the Tennessee Electric Power Co.'s property. Without the help of International Organizers A. F. Wright and O. A. Walker, it would have been impossible. International Vice President G. X. Barker's help was also invaluable, and Ted Lofitis, business manager for Local Union No. 429, in Nashville, also has been a strong staff to lean on.

Our charter was installed March 14, 1938. All of our members but three were laid off March 14, 15 and 16, along with a few non-members, due to "lack of work." In my crew (substation construction), five members were laid off and two non-members were kept. In 30 days they had a full crew working and had called none of us back.

After we were laid off, it has been impossible to get new members, and several of the old members have received trans-

fusions of yellow rat blood and resigned, among them was one who not only resigned but went to Chattanooga and scabbed on his former Brothers there. What can be done with a set-up like that?

We have several other skeletons in our closet, but I don't think this is the place to bring them out.

Our members have been lucky in the line of work. All but two were in Chattanooga on that TVA set-up for about three months and were then sent to Clarksville, Tenn., for about two months. This was all line work.

This is the difference in knowing and learning. My crew worked together for about a year, and we never dropped or turned over anything, yet a short time after we were laid off and replaced by green men they turned a transformer over.

We have just finished our hearing before the NLRB, and although we have not yet received a decision, it looks good.

Work is a little slow now, but there is a rumor around that the government is going to build a powder plant just outside of Nashville next spring. The government has taken options on several farms and the word is that Congress will O. K. it and work will start soon after.

I think that about covers everything for now, but will try to make this regular from now on. Our pugilistic president and authority of feminine pulchritude, Bobby ("Slaphappy") Green sends greetings and the following advice to all of his friends:

If she wants a holiday—transmitter.
If she talks too much—interrupter.
If she wants a date—meter.
If she wants to call—receiver.
If she wants an escort—conductor.
If she's narrow in her views—amplifier.
If she goes up in the air—condenser.
If she's hungry—feeder.
If she's a poor cook—discharger.
If she eats too much—reducer.

HOWARD D. GREGORY.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor:

Everything has been going along with a bang for the last month or so. New Mexico is really coming to the front. Our state fair closed October 16. The first since 1916, it was really a grand fair, exhibits as fine as anyone could want to see and some of the best horse races we have ever witnessed. Betting was good, too, paying as high as \$118 to \$1, but I didn't happen to bet on that particular horse. Steeplechases and motorcycle races were real good; in fact, it was all top notch. Some of our boys got quite a lot of work out of it. We all expect it to be bigger and better next year—and more work.

Our delegates to the State Federation of Labor, Brothers Volk, Mudd and Pierce,

brought us back some very interesting reports, also the first vice president's chair for Brother Volk. We are all looking forward to the next great meeting of the Brothers at Carlsbad.

The bartenders are coming in on the home stretch, with a good lead in the last few weeks; signed one of the places they have been after so long last week, and another this week. Everything seems to be under pretty good control—more power to them.

With all the progress we have made and the good things that have happened, we also had a very serious and almost fatal accident last Monday, the twenty-fourth. Brother Johnnie Avila got tied up in 4,000 and burned him pretty bad on the shoulder, knee and hands. He is in the hospital and getting along as well as can be expected. We are all hoping for a speedy recovery.

Am enclosing a picture of the new lighted football field of the University of New Mexico. These pictures made available through the courtesy of De Kraker. The contract for installing the lighting equipment on this field was awarded to Lee Miller Electrical Co., who used quite a number of men from Local Union No. 611, they making the installation. This was a 100 per cent union job.

"SHORTY" ADCOX.

(Editor's note: Space does not permit the use of more than one picture.)

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

California labor and its friends have won against the worst anti-labor measure ever tried in the history of the state. Organized labor and the others who saw what ex-Senator Sanborn Young and his gang of labor haters (the Associated Farmers) were trying to do, went to the bat and defeated the attempt of these reactionaries to enslave not only labor but the people of the state as well.

It was noticeable during this fight, although the very life of organized labor was at stake, that not one of the international headquarters of any of the unions did one thing to aid the unions of their crafts in these states to defeat these measures.

The local unions were not afraid to fight or spend their money to defeat this measure. The laborers' and the plumbers' unions each gave \$1,000, other locals which did not have as large treasuries gave to the limit of their ability, some \$500, but all went to the limit.

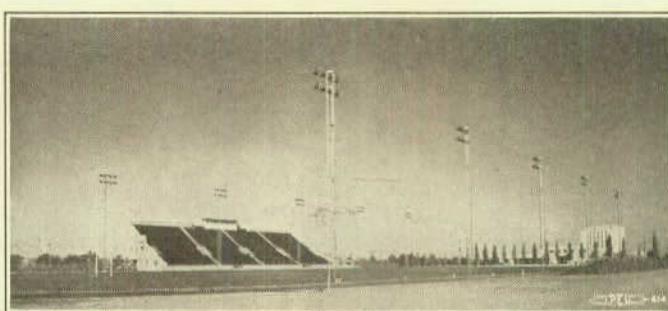
Among the most active workers were the Musicians' Union, who gave money, furnished bands and orchestras for meetings, and members to distribute literature to the homes to inform the public just what this measure meant to the people of California.

The old age pension organization was a big help, as they were against it as a solid unit and cast more than a million votes. Their own measure, we are sorry to say, was defeated.

Labor again stood together and defeated California's anti-labor governor, Frank F. Merriam, even though William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and that famous labor faker, J. M. Casey, international organizer of the teamsters' union, endorsed him.

These two claim that they were advised by some of the so-called labor leaders of the state.

The following quotation is from a letter written to Green by the San Mateo Building and Construction Trades Council: "The



All modern improvements on the football field at the University of New Mexico, as lights were installed by L. U. No. 611.

San Mateo County Building and Construction Trades Council did on the above date, by motion, instruct the undersigned (the B. C. T. secretary) to condemn and admonish you for your letter to Brother J. M. Casey, international organizer of the teamsters' union, regarding your endorsement of the anti-labor governor of California, Mr. Frank F. Merriam, for re-election.

"In your action, the San Mateo Building and Construction Trades Council feels you have betrayed the A. F. of L. organizations in California, and demand that you retract your unqualified endorsement of Governor Frank F. Merriam, as we, the organized mechanics of California, know how to vote for the friends of labor."

The letter went on to cite to Green the many things that Merriam has done against labor and closed by saying, "So it now seems that if you knew of these actions of your endorsee, Governor Frank F. Merriam, the San Mateo Building and Construction Trades Council feels that you have betrayed the A. F. of L. organizations in California, and the trust and faith placed in you by all of the workers who are A. F. of L. affiliates."

The labor council also sent a letter to Green stating that "It constitutes a double cross of the highest order" and made a demand that Green retract his endorsement.

Each local received a letter from Casey endorsing Merriam and most of them sent it right back to him.

The strong reaction of labor all over the state has reached proportions such as never have been seen before. Many central labor bodies had taken no stand before but were aroused to action when the letter from Green was received, and nearly all sent letters and telegrams or both, to him demanding that the endorsement be retracted. He also was informed that California labor did not need the endorsement of such labor fakers as Casey and his gang for a man whom we all know to be an anti-labor governor.

Merriam's exploits against labor have been so numerous and have attracted such wide attention, covering such a long period that it was impossible for Green not to know his record.

The names of the prominent labor leaders whom Green claims advised him have been demanded by California labor and action is to be taken at once to have these double crossers removed from the state bodies that they tried to sell out. Labor is aroused and means to clean house of these parasites.

Our business agent has been instructed to send copies of the two letters from the two councils to International President Tracy so he can see how California labor feels about Green.

P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 659, MEDFORD, OREG.

Editor:

After reading the "correspondence" section month by month, I can't help but wonder how many Brothers are passing up one of the best, if not the best, features of our JOURNAL. Where is there a better way to get a cross-sectional view of what is going on throughout our organization? We read of the difficulties of one local and the victories of another. The former should stimulate our sense of gratitude for that which we now have and the latter should fire our ambition to strive for still greater things. Besides this we get good stories, plenty of humor, original verses, new ideas and occasionally we read a glowing tribute to some Brother who has given his life to save the life of another. As a self-appointed committee of one, I'd like to extend a unanimous vote of thanks from all the readers of "correspondence" to all the press secretaries who make this department of the JOURNAL possible.

Since L. U. No. 659 is but a year and a half old, it is as yet not in a position to offer much (of a constructive nature) to the other locals of the I. B. E. W. However, there is one branch of our work which may be of interest to others. This branch is known as the educational program. This program occupies the full time in one of the two regular monthly meetings. One-half of this meeting is given over entirely to the study of all phases of the various departments of the work. Line work, meters, transformers, hot line work, generating stations and all other subjects are discussed thoroughly each in turn. It could well be compared to a night school course for apprentices and a post graduate course for journeymen. It can readily be seen that this program will not only help our own members but it will also be of great value to our employer, for it naturally follows that more efficient workmen mean more profit for him. Carrying this thought one step farther—increased profits for the employer should justify an eventual higher wage scale.

The last half of the educational meeting is turned over to the safety committee to carry on the safety first and first aid work. Since Oregon has no state safety rules pertaining particularly to our work, the committee drafted a complete set which the California Oregon Power Company has taken under advisement and will adopt so that full co-operation from all concerned may be obtained.

As this work is still in the formative stage, definite results cannot at this time be enumerated. However, one of the apparent results so far is that we found out that practically all of the men are somewhat rusty when it comes to artificial respiration. This particular work is of vital importance and without a doubt one has to practice at regular intervals to be able to meet an emergency with the ability to do the right thing at the right time. Because this time of year is especially conducive to accidents, let us all join in a concerted effort to play and work safely for the protection of ourselves, our families and our employers.

It is with deep regret that Local No. 659 records two fatal accidents within the past five weeks, taking from our midst Brother N. S. Goodlow and Brother Ole Kvern. Both men were able linemen, yet accidents struck them down while at work. During this same short time, illness and a serious operation proved fatal to still another of our linemen—Brother George Hollis. The enclosed poem I would like to dedicate to the three Brothers whom death has just removed from our roster.

The Lineman

They sings of the men as goes down to the sea;
Of the heroes of cannon and swords;
An' writes of the valor of dead chivalry,
An' the bravery of old knights 'n' lords.

They sighs 'cause the romance of knighthood is past,
'Cause there ain't no ideals any more;
They says that this old world's a-rollin' too fast
To develop that "esprit de corps."

But them as complains are the ones as don't know,
Who sits loose where it's warm and then kick—
They ain't never seen a line saggin' with snow
An' had to get service back—quick!

They ain't never struggled with death at their side,
A-snappin' and hissin' and pale—
Nor clung to the towers and grimly defied
The assaults of the blizzards and gale.

These fellers ain't toggled out all shinin' in steel,

They don't ride around on no hoss—
They don't sing no songs about how they feel
In the gales when the feeders may cross.

Their armor ain't nothin' but slickers an' boots

Their weapons are climbers and pliers,
Their battles are fought up where hi-tension shoots

An' death lurks unseen on the wires.

They're fightin' the gales and the blizzards
an' ice,

Protectin' the towers and span
With effort not measured in hours or price—
For one cause—just service to man!

So, here's to the lineman—the son-of-a-gun
That can do without sleep for a week!
That sticks to the job 'til it's every bit done
An' the feeders can carry the peak.

For his is that knighthood that's noblest by far,

That highest and mightiest clan,
That's fightin' the battles of things-as-they-are,
In the cause of the service of man.

—Exchange.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

The first of the new year marks the return to power of the old reactionary party in Michigan.

Governor Frank Murphy, a friend of labor, was defeated for re-election to office on November 8. Governor-elect Frank D. Fitzgerald returns to office after having been defeated in 1936. Governor Murphy had no machine or large campaign fund as he does not believe in that kind of politics. Then, too, we had the Dies Committee pay us a visit a few days before the elections for the purpose of investigating the sit-down strikes in the Michigan auto factories. It certainly was a convenient time to investigate events that happened some 18 months previous.

According to the statement of Governor-elect Fitzgerald, some eight million dollars will be saved annually by discharging a number of state employees.

We note that 10,000 state employees expect to organize in an effort to prevent being shoved out of the back door by the incoming power. This will probably constitute high treason in the eyes of the governor-elect. We may be sure he will do his duty and if necessary the state police will be called in and these employees put in their proper place, namely, on relief.

This relief the governor-elect has promised to put on a dignified basis. Webster: "Dignified—Invested or marked with dignity. Noble. Stately." So the relief boys and girls will have noble and stately hand-outs after the first of the new year.

We have heard of the "forgotten man" many times. Many have called attention to this or that class of workers as the "forgotten man." This is the month in which occurred the birth of a man—19 hundred years ago—namely, Jesus, the Christ. This is the "Forgotten Man." When nations become antichrist; when rulers murder people under their subjection, confiscate their wealth and burn their churches; when the governed are denied free speech and freedom of worship; when peace is preserved at any price, even to the sacrifice of a free democracy to the fangs of a bloodthirsty wolf; when men abuse the office of high privilege in our democracy; when an age of organized lying is ushered in and the teachings of the Master ridiculed, in a twentieth century civilization, then surely Jesus the Christ is the most forgotten man. In the course of time freedom

and truth will rise on the ashes of the totalitarian governments, whatever be the cost. Freedom will never perish as long as men live, and Truth herself can never die.

Let us be grateful for our democracy where we still elect our rulers by ballot, where we still have free speech, free schools and freedom to worship God according to the dictates of our conscience.

Where we have a right to belong to labor organizations and are not subjected to tyranny. It is still the finest country under the sun and the greatest Christmas present ever given to men.

J. T. WILLIAMSON.

L. U. NO. B-667, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

Local No. B-1117, the radio and refrigerator men of this city, has amalgamated with No. B-667. This will increase our membership by 40 members. Brother Lester Morell will serve as business manager for these new Brothers.

The radio and refrigerator men will hold their meetings on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, and all of their business will be taken up at that time, and will be given to No. B-667 for final approval. N. Garone, chairman, and George Turner, secretary, will conduct these meetings. Following is the schedule of hours and wages for the radio service men, adopted by the radio unit of No. B-667:

Eight consecutive hours exclusive of meal period shall constitute a day's work. Six days a week shall constitute a workweek.

One hour shall be allowed for meals.

Working day shall begin not earlier than 8 a. m., not later than 9 a. m. All overtime will be paid at time and one-half. Sundays and holidays shall be paid at two times the rate. Where serviceman is required to furnish own transportation while performing work for his employer he shall be allowed 10 cents per mile for the first 25 miles and five cents per mile thereafter, on each service call, in addition to his regular rate of pay. Minimum rates shall be: Steady employment, \$30 per week, 48 hours or less; for transient employment, 75 cents per hour.

Servicemen called for transient employment shall receive a minimum of four hours for each call where less than a full day is worked.

Adopted at a special meeting of this unit at Pueblo, Colo., November 15, 1938.

We hope to have the report of the refrigerator men by next month.

Our new sick committee appointed last month consists of Walter Rowatt, chairman; Leonard Swanson and H. H. Hornbaker.

GEORGE DEAN.

L. U. NO. B-723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

At our last regular meeting a motion was made to have our annual Christmas party, so we turned everything over to our entertainment committee. All Brothers should come and bring their children as there will be plenty for all and of course Santa Claus will be there in person to distribute the candy and nuts to big and little.

Our local is now chartered as a "B" local. Our business agent has a lot of work laid out for the future in an organizing campaign which we know will benefit our local to a great extent.

All Brothers are wishing the best of success to Brother Delaney, on the trip which he made Thanksgiving Day, a trip that takes in a lifetime of joy (and sometimes the doghouse). Marriage is great, Ed, and we hope that all your troubles are small ones.

Our springlike weather is over and Old Man Winter has taken charge. Goloshes and winter caps have come out of the moth balls and surely feel good. Those who like

ice fishing are watching for the first freeze and have their tackle all ready to start.

Local No. B-723 wishes all locals and Brothers everywhere a merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year for 1939.

HARRY SUTTON.

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.
Editor:

Another month has rolled around bringing with it snow, cold winds, and the other joys of Nebraska winter, when linemen put on enough clothes to weigh down a horse and still the cold wind searches into the crevices and brings goose pimples to the protesting flesh.

Another month, another party, which we hope will be enjoyed as greatly as the one preceding it. Another month in which we have watched our sick list grow greater as colds, Ol' Man Strep and other bugs take their toll.

And during the past month we were glad to welcome into our local Fred Lane, Wally Johnson and Gus Tonjes, and we are hoping that these men will be followed by several hundred more.

Whitey Hoffman, who has been a resident of the hospital for so many months, was taken home for the Thanksgiving week-end by Jack Glantz, our undernourished, poorly-developed treasurer, with one of the other fellows to give him a helping hand on carrying Whitey into the house. And from what Jack says, the contentment and happiness on Whitey's face when he finally reached the wheel chair in his home, was ample payment for the small amount of trouble necessary to get him there. And we are hoping that Whitey will be able to get out for the New Year's whoopee party and act as guest of honor, accompanied by his wife.

Guy Jacks, one of our old time members from the Bluffs side of the river, has been reported ill at home, as is Eddie Ruhnka. One of our most constant attendants at meeting, John Baughman, all 200 pounds of him, has fallen prey to a bug that weighs about one flea weight, and is recuperating at home, while Lloyd Watson is at home after his stay in the hospital, and Frank Shannon is back at work, as is George Senter.

Our local had the pleasure of listening to John O. Yeiser, an Omaha attorney, at our last regular meeting. He gave us an interesting explanation of the plan, in existence in his family for the past two generations, for pegging the value of the day's work to that of money, so that a day's work would be worth the same 10 years from now as it is today. We think his plan has great possibilities, and as he says, "If labor would get behind this plan and put it into effect there would be no future unemployment." Another of his ideas is one that we have long believed in and think should be followed: "There is no place for idle money in the United States, except in the United States Treasury."

We have been reading a column in the Farmer-Labor Press, published in Council Bluffs, Iowa, recently and one of the thoughts expressed by this writer impressed us as something that would be a fine thing for the most progressive union in the United States, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to adopt as a part of their constitution and try to lead other unions into doing the same thing. And that is, that each officer of a union, when elected to office should be required to have his fingerprints taken and submitted to the files at Washington for a check. This would prevent the occurrence of what has happened altogether too many times in the past, of someone assuming a position of trust in a union and then decamping with all the funds, and it is a foregone conclusion that no man of honesty would object to this being done, as it would be a great forward step towards proving to those who think

union men are all thugs, high-binders or communists, that they were doing something towards eliminating defections within their own ranks.

We are about shaken down into our new meeting hall, and we are liking it more each meeting. And the ladies had a wonderful time at the Hallowe'en party and we know they will have a better one at the party of November 26. And the party for the kiddies of members will be held just before Christmas and we hope to see the hall jammed with happy children and grown-ups.

We are heartily in favor of the hall committee's contention that Poppa should break loose once a month, hire someone to stay with the kiddies, and give his faithful wife a chance to get out and enjoy herself without having to watch over the children. After all, the Father gets two meeting nights a month and he certainly shouldn't begrudge Mother that one night a month.

Work in this vicinity is still at a standstill, with a few REA jobs to be opened up in the future, but to anyone planning on finding work here, bring enough of the good old do-re-mi to live on for at least six months. It's hard to beat a farmer in his own territory.

Robert Garrity, our industrious organizer, is still plunging from thither to yon, out in the state, trying his best to bring enlightenment to the world and also doing his best to increase wage scales on new REA projects, that the contractors may have a chance to hire a first class lineman for a change, and we believe this to be the only way we can eliminate the building of these lines by untrained, unskilled men. For we believe the contractor is smart enough to hire skilled help if he must pay the same amount for unskilled.

Well, fellows, to those of you who haven't been attending any meetings and have been very conspicuous by your absence at the parties, let me tell you you are missing some darned good meetings and some very enjoyable parties. So why not start planning right now that during the next year you will attend at least one meeting a month, and this would also be a good time for you and the wife to start making your plans for an evening of enjoyment at the New Year's party. You'll be surprised at how much fun, laughter and hilarity the old gang have when they get together.

THE RAMBLIN' KID.

L. U. NO. B-773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

Munich Debacle

Last month there occurred probably one of the most momentous events in world history. Momentous, because, at Munich, the policy of the collective security of the nations, as exemplified by Geneva, gave way to balance of power diplomacy. Momentous, because Britain and France, handed over to Hitler, without a blow being struck, the central fortress of Europe, and opened the highway of Pan-German expansion and influence to the oil and wheat fields of Rumania, and, mayhap, to Baghdad. Momentous, because of a transfer of all the small nations of Europe from the orbit of political military and economic influence of France, Britain, and Russia to the orbit of Hitler. Momentous, because now Hitler's dream of an empire of 250,000,000 Germans is well on its way to becoming a reality with all of the ominous meaning that fact may have for western civilization. Momentous, because world democracy with its gains of freedom of the individual, of personal liberty, parliamentary government, all painfully won by centuries of struggle, has itself suffered a serious reverse at the hands of a cruel and ruthless dictatorship, which

has deliberately set out to destroy democracy throughout the world.

If the victory of the dictators at Munich meant only a fairer and reasonable redivision of national territories and resources amongst the nations concerned; if Munich meant an advance to a new and higher level of civilization, the immediate pains and distresses of the readjustment might more easily be borne.

But, not only has Munich meant a tremendous acquisition of new strength to the dictatorships, but it signifies also a great and ominous extension of ideas and ideals which are the very negation of civilization itself. What are some of those ideals which have been victorious at Munich?

At the heart and core of the nazism of Germany, of the fascism of Mussolini, of the imperialism of Japan, lies the glorification of force, of might, of war as the arbiter between nations. What has happened to minorities and progressive groups within the dictatorship countries, is happening and will happen to smaller and weaker, and to the progressive and democratic countries of the world. Hitler has said in his blue print of his future intentions, "Mein Kampf," "In eternal warfare mankind has become great—in eternal peace mankind would be ruined." Mussolini has declared, "We are becoming and shall always approach nearer to being a military nation. Since we are not afraid of words, let us add: Militarist; to complete the matter: 'Warlike,' that is endowed more and more with the virtues of obedience, sacrifice and devotion to the Fatherland."

If the take of Manchuria, Ethiopia, Austria and Czechoslovakia have not already warned the democratic nations, listen to Hitler again as he says in "Mein Kampf," "Such an alliance (with England and Italy) would give Germany the possibility of carrying forward undisturbed the preparations—to reach a final reckoning with France," which country he refers to again as "the mortal enemy of our nation." Nor has Hitler hidden his ultimate objective which is to found an empire in Europe of 250 million Germans, which through fidelity to "nazi principles," he hopes, must one day become the lord of the earth.

Pan-Asian Japanese imperialism is similarly inflated with grandiose ideals of conquest, nor are they more grandiose than deadly dangerous, as witness Japan's wanton, and so far successful attack on China. General Tanaka in 1927 is said to have reported to his Emperor, "In order to conquer China, we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia—if we are able to conquer China, all other Asiatic countries and countries of the South Seas will fear us and capitulate before us—one day we shall have to fight against America. If we wish in future to gain control over China, we must crush the United States."

Not only are the dictatorships advocates of force, war and conquest but frankly state their enmity to culture, science and reason. Here is a typical nazi outburst, "Intellectualism is inimical to all that is living. It is the devilish child of humanism, enlightenment, liberalism. 'When I hear the word "Culture,"' exclaimed the nazi poet Hans Johst, 'I undo the safety catch of my revolver!'"

Of course, force and war cannot be idealized without sadism, or cruelty for its own sake being practised both against progressive groups within the state and against peoples sought to be conquered. The concentration camps, the rubber hose, the castor oil, the torture, the shooting by the Japanese of 20,000 Chinese troops taken at Nanking, the bombs exploding upon the heads of helpless Ethiopians—opening up

like a beautiful rose, as described by Mussolini's son—all these are the depraved and symptomatic characteristics of the police and military states.

But war cannot be worshipped unless ample cannon fodder is provided, and here is where the fascist and nazi attitude towards women comes in. The education of women is to be cut down; they are to be driven back to the home, there to become the breeders of soldiers. As Hitler says, in "Mein Kampf" the one absolute aim of female education must be with a view to the future mother. Says Spengler the nazi philosopher, "Woman is to be neither comrade, nor beloved, but only mother."

It is also perfectly clear that any dictator who steps out to crush democracy, glorify war, reduce woman to a medieval status, regiment youth, destroy science and culture and promote race hatred would destroy everything Christianity itself holds most dear, and so Hitler, Rosenberg, Von Schracht and the pagan followers of Ludendorff have set out to destroy Christianity—not merely protestantism or catholicism, but Christianity; Christianity must be destroyed by these men, as they clearly see, before their reactionary ideals can possibly succeed. A significant article appears in the Catholic World of December, 1937, which would well repay reading by all Christian people. The conclusion reached in the article is that fascism and Christianity "are two opponents" which "are so unassimilable that the end of the conflict must be the disappearance of either German Christianity or of National Socialism. There is no other alternative. Here is the inescapable alternative for the modern German. He must be either for the Cross or for the Swastika. No compromise is possible."

Fascism promotes race hatred and sets up the pagan invention of an Aryan racial superiority. The Japanese idea that they are sons of the sun is of the swastika. And so Slavs, Jews, Negroes, and the mixed or mongrel breeds, must forever be classified amongst the "sub-human" elements of society, and must eventually bow the knee to the mythical blue-eyed blond-haired Aryan. Christianity's founder was born of Jewish parents. Christianity teaches the brotherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, while Hitler, whom his nazi followers have deified as führer, says "The church sins against the Holy Ghost when it preaches the brotherhood of man."

There is no need to remind readers of a great labor journal of the fate which has befallen all true labor unions, friendly and co-operative societies and organizations, in Germany and Italy.

In conclusion, I wish to make my point clear, that the most tragic thing about the Munich settlement was not the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, but the tremendous impetus given to the extension in Europe and the world at large of false and pagan ideas, which if not arrested in their course, can only result in the complete destruction of western civilization. One can only think, for instance, with horror of the imposition upon China by a victorious Japan of a narcotics monopoly, and a prostitution monopoly, which is already characteristic of Japanese rule in Manchuria.

Yours in the hope that labor will not sleep till the menace of fascism aggression is made fully known and finally defeated.

W. J. COLSON

L. U. NO. B-876, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Editor:

We have been organizing the employees of the Consumers Power Co., which is a subsidiary of the Commonwealth & Southern

Corp. operating in the central and southern part of Michigan. For several years we have had a local in Grand Rapids. We were making very little progress in organizing. About two years ago we placed Brother W. K. Beckwith in charge of organizing, and later elected him president and business manager. At the same time the following additional officers were elected: Thomas Byle, vice president; Frank Justus, financial secretary; Harold Carter, recording secretary; Harlan Cooper, treasurer; and an executive board composed of George Fore, chairman, William Berger, Ernest Wheat, Louis Marcellus and H. Cooper. We were very fortunate in getting these men as officers as they are intelligent and very hard workers. They have donated all their spare time, nights and Sundays to the work of organizing and we know that we can depend upon them.

At this time we really started to organize. We had been working part time but after considerable effort we were placed on full time. We were also able to obtain a 20 per cent raise and adjustments. We have greatly improved our conditions and now we are working 40 hours a week, time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays. Our relationship with the company is the best, as we are doing business in a very business-like way.

It was then that the Brotherhood assigned International Representative Mel Harris to work with us. He is a hard worker and understands organizing from the ground up. He worked so hard that he literally worked himself sick. He spent several weeks in bed. We feel very much indebted to Representative Harris. Then the Brotherhood sent Brother Beckwith, our president, on the road as an organizer. He worked day and night and he was very successful in gaining many new members. Mr. Tracy, who has earned our greatest respect for his earnest efforts in our behalf, sent International Representative W. B. Petty, who with the aid of Representative J. P. Daly, Representative H. A. Schultz and Representative A. F. Wright, won the admiration and respect of us all. In this difficult situation, the assistance of these men has been most valuable. We can not praise them too highly for their fine co-operation and splendid work. I would like to mention at this time that we have 10 branch locals on the property that stand as a monument to their efforts.

The difficulties with the situation are very obvious.

First: The C. I. O. had managed to get an agreement for a year as sole bargaining agent, through subversive tactics. This agreement that they had managed to acquire, they praised very highly and tried to convince the other employees that it was a good agreement and that they were the only organization, but the agreement was unacceptable to us.

Second: There was also an independent association on the property which has since been declared, by the NLRB, a "company union."

Third: We had to contend with those employees who had never belonged to any labor organization and who knew nothing about one. We had and still have the job of educating them in the advantages of a labor organization.

We have succeeded to this extent:

First: The C. I. O. was unable to renew its agreement with the company. It has lost some of its prestige and has been forced to drop its initiation fee and dues in an endeavor to gain as many members as possible in order to strengthen itself for the election which

the NLRB has ordered in order to decide which union shall represent the workers.

Second: The NLRB has declared that the independent association is a company union and cannot represent the employees.

Third: We have made excellent progress in our educational plan and through it have acquired many new members.

Local Union No. 876 has advanced through everyone's untiring efforts. We are the only bona fide union on the property and we feel confident we will win the election that we requested in February, 1938. We certainly appreciate all the assistance that we have received and hope that we will be able in our next contribution to state that we have won the election and that we have signed a good I. B. E. W. agreement.

GERALD L. GILL.

L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

The writer having just done the honors at a table laden with a large turkey on this Day of Thanksgiving, it occurs to me that the members of this organization employed on the railroads of the United States have an additional reason to give thanks at this time. On May 15 of this year the organizations representing the workers in the various branches of the railroad industry were served with a notice of intention to make a 15 per cent reduction in the basic rates of pay. Through the united efforts of the 21 standard railroad labor organizations and the legislation made possible by their legislative efforts, this request for a 15 per cent reduction was withdrawn, after invoking the services of the U. S. Mediation Board, taking a strike vote and being turned over to an investigating committee appointed by the President of the United States.

The effectiveness of these various standard railroad labor organizations was made possible because the men working on these various railroads realized that only through the maintenance of a strong and militant labor organization could proper working conditions and wage rates be secured. Realizing all of this they dug down into their jeans to pay the cost. The men working on these railroads and not helping to support these organizations that are protecting their livelihood certainly cannot give a plausible reason for not joining the organization of their craft after the protection they have received during the past year alone, without mentioning all of the other benefits they have received free. Every time a no-bill shaves, he is gazing into the face of a man who has the instincts of a panhandler and is so lacking in self respect that he is willing to allow his fellow workers to pay the cost of maintaining the living standards of his wife and family. He will give you his reasons for not being a member but they are reasons that he does not believe in himself. For the salvation of his manhood, let's hope the no-bill soon becomes an extinct animal on the railroads.

Financial Secretary Frank and I recently attended the Golden Jubilee celebration of Local Union No. 1058 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. Every carman who could attend was there enjoying the evening and enjoying the evening with them were the general foremen of two car shops on the N. Y. C. R. R. and several of their assistants. A short and interesting speech was made by one of them and then we heard from our old friend, Vice President Johnny Seabolt, of the carmen. There are a number of supervisors in the various crafts in this vicinity who have carried cards in the organization of their craft for years and a

drive is now in progress to line up all supervisors. They are working for a living just as we are and have their problems and need our protection.

On Wednesday evening, November 23, the entertainment committee gave a dance and in spite of the coldest and stormiest weather that we have experienced this winter, it drew a crowd of 50 members their wives and friends. L. J. Moher handled the refreshments and we knew from past experience that everything would be right. Brother M. Kievit and his recent bride were with us, and can he shag! Vice President C. J. Bentoski demonstrated how the polka should be. During the intermission Brothers E. C. Frank and Earl Bartlett gave interesting talks explaining to the members' wives the whys and wherefores of the organization. Master of Ceremonies Farrell was on the job 100 per cent and occasionally raised his mellow voice in song, assisted by Brother Andy Rohale.

The recent decision of the shopmen on the Pennsylvania Railroad to disregard the invitation of the union men on the 175 organized railroads in the U. S. to put a standard railroad labor organization set-up on their road was a surprise to all of us. We were under the impression that the majority of the shopmen on the Pennsylvania were intelligent enough to realize that the smelly imitation of a labor organization has been robbing them of seniority rights and substituting a third rate joke book for a standard set of working rules. They voted for an organization whose president admitted to them from the chair while in convention that he could not get recognition as a legitimate labor organization, could get no recognition even from the Congressmen in his own district and could not carry a grievance to the National Railroad Adjustment Board and receive recognition. However a large number of Pennsy shopmen co-operated 100 per cent in trying to put the vote over and can assure them that we will be back again and will put the shopmen on the Pennsy under the fold of the standard organizations affiliated with the Railway Employees Department of the A. F. of L.

BILL BLAKE.

L. U. NO. B-904, TALLASSEE, ALA.

Editor:

The NLRB began a hearing November 3 in Birmingham, Ala., which is the climax of a four and one half year fight by the I. B. E. W. to organize the employees of the Alabama Power Company.

In the spring of 1934 working conditions on the Alabama Power Company system were so bad that the employees began to look for some form of relief. There were cases where the difference in pay of two employees doing exactly the same work was as much as \$35 per month. A promotion to a more responsible job did not mean more pay in most cases.



L. U. No. 910, of Watertown, N. Y., decorated its float in the Labor Day parade with the I. B. E. W. seal in monster size.

These employees who were dissatisfied with working conditions decided that some form of organization was needed and the I. B. E. W. was the organization chosen.

International Vice President G. X. Barker was contacted, applications were gotten and Local Union No. 801, Montgomery, Ala., was set up with membership over the entire state. Later Local Union No. 345, at Mobile, and Local Union No. 833 at Jasper were set up.

This drew fire from the Alabama Power Company in two ways. I. B. E. W. leaders were kicked around, transferred to undesirable locations and in some cases fired outright; and the power company submitted a plan for a company union.

The company union plan was well under way by the last of August 1934. Soon after this there was a labor board election held by mail to see which organization would represent the employees to the management. The company union won by a small majority.

The loss of this election was quite a setback for the I. B. E. W. as many applications that were not paid out at this time were lost and quite a number of members in good standing dropped out for nonpayment of dues or because pressure had been put upon them, however Local Union No. 801 held its charter, also Local Unions Nos. 345 and 833.

By the last of 1935 the I. B. E. W. began to gain strength again and Local Union No. 904, Tallassee, Ala., was set up. In the meantime the company had allowed its union to bargain for better pay and better working conditions, which did not help the I. B. E. W. cause any. A great number of employees were satisfied to get a raise in pay and not ask any questions as to how they got it or why.

The year 1936 passed and 1937 came in with the company union losing ground as it was bound to do when the men awakened enough to see the true nature of it. The I. B. E. W. was still in the fight under the leadership of International Representative O. A. Walker and in the latter part of 1937 there were nine local unions of Alabama Power Company employees in the state.

Another election was held by the NLRB and again the I. B. E. W. lost, however the company union did not win for their name was not on the ballot in this election. This election, too, was close, in fact it was close enough that although the entire state voted as a whole, it could be seen that the I. B. E. W. had a majority in all except one division where it did not have any members.

The loss of this last election did not have the same effect on the I. B. E. W. members as did the loss of the first one. Very few members were lost, for by this time real union men have been made of the men who knew something was needed in 1934.

The year 1938 came in, giving new hope and strength to fight and carry on. Charges were filed with the NLRB against the Alabama Power Company charging them with dominating the company union which has had three different names, as follows: The Alabama Power Company Employees Representation Association, The Alabama Power Company Employees Association, and the Independent Union of Alabama Power Company Employees Inc. The first was before the Wagner Act became a law, the second after it became law and the third and last after it was learned that the I. B. E. W. had filed charges.

The company union by the name "Alabama Power Company Employees Association" dissolved soon after the I. B. E. W. filed charges against the company, but by the time it had declared itself dead or even before that, another one was under way by

the name "Independent Union of Alabama Power Company Employees Inc." About the only change that can be noted is the name and the dues have been raised from 15 cents to 25 cents per month. This same change took place once before when the Wagner Act became law. The name was changed and the dues were raised from nothing to 15 cents per month.

The NLRB hearing has been going for two weeks now and is expected to last several weeks longer so the outcome will not be known for quite a time yet.

G. W. Dowd, Sr.

L. U. NO. 910, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

I am enclosing a snapshot of our float which this local entered in our Labor Day parade and which won third prize.

This was the first Labor Day parade in this city in nearly 20 years. This local did its share in promoting the best and largest Labor Day celebration held here in a great many years. We started in the morning with a mammoth parade in which paper makers, building trades, metal trades, miners and dairy farmers' unions participated. This was followed by speakers at the fairgrounds at one o'clock. We then had an air circus, boxing matches, games and vaudeville. In the evening a block dance until 10 p. m. when the Grand Labor Day Ball started and lasted until three o'clock the next morning. All in all a very successful Labor Day.

GEORGE B. HAWLEY.

L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

Greetings my friends and Brothers. Local Union No. 948 drew a blank in the pages of the good old JOURNAL last month. I was up in the New England states with several thousand other wire-jerkers trying to help the people of Rhode Island and vicinity rehabilitate after one of the most disastrous hurricanes and tidal waves to ever visit our shores. Brothers Dennis, Sack, Snedden, and myself went to Providence just a few days after the storm. Brothers, with my limited

Help! Help!

Well, knowing that we have many mathematicians and engineers numbered among our membership, I appeal to them for aid.

For some months past I have been handling a problem calling for some head work, and now I am against one that is beyond my capabilities.

The first was a problem of the necessary poundage necessary to raise a variable load with a three-foot beam or leverage two feet above end of lever. This was accomplished all O. K., but I was suddenly promoted to a higher position, on top of the hill, where the conditions are changed. Here I must figure to lift the same load on a five-foot lever, over a foot higher than before, and I am somewhat amiss with my mathematics.

I wish this W. P. A. would confine themselves to one length of shovel handle and stop all this worry; it is not good for the digestion.

FRED RUPERT, I. O.
133 So. Alder St.,
Dayton, Ohio.

tell the worthy business manager how he should run things. Brother Lord let them know in his clear-cut Yankee style that no one would be asked to stay, and there were more roads open at that time than were open when they came in.

I think Brother Lord is a man capable of handling his office. I know he must be running things to suit the majority or he could never have stayed in office as long as he has. There are not very many business managers enjoying the distinction of holding office 16 years. It was a pleasure to work with such men as Monty, Andy, and Frank Miller of the C. and K. Electric and the executive board.

Well, folks, I am the chump who was absolutely positive beyond all doubt that Frank Murphy would be our next governor after the smoke of battle had cleared. In our defeat we have one thing to console us. That is we thank God we are living in a country where we can vote as we darn please.

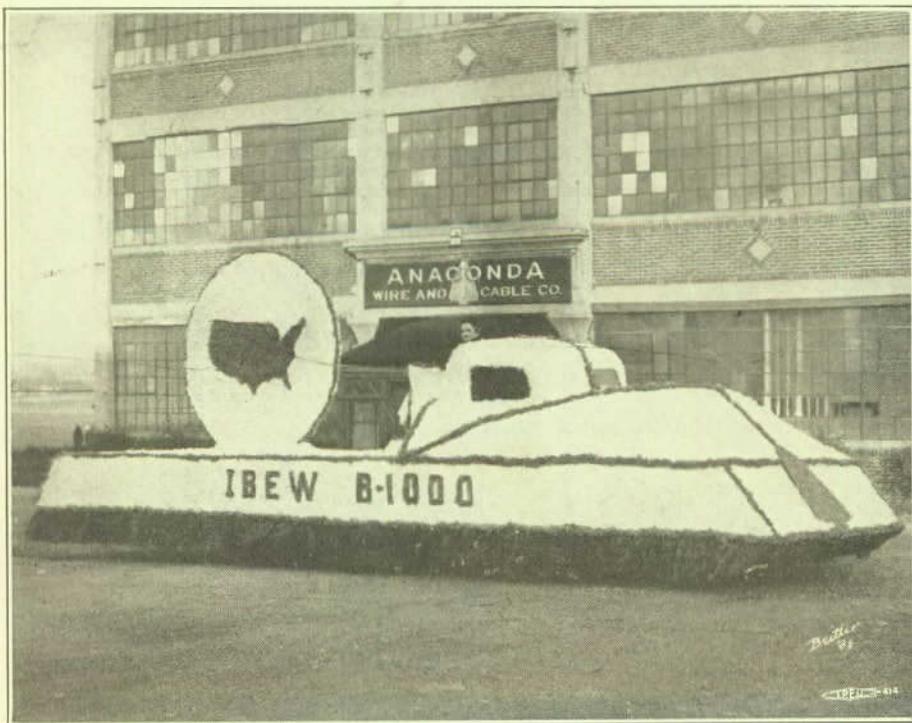
This alone should help us to appreciate more the values and privileges of a true democracy. There is no country under the sun that enjoys the freedom of speech and press as these good old United States of America. We even allow the promoters of communism and fascism to run on the loose. We of Genesee County and Flint can be thankful of one other thing: We have a large representation on the county and city law-making and law-enforcing bodies. The labor-endorsed state senator, circuit judge, prosecuting attorney, county clerk, county treasurer, circuit court commissioners, drain commissioner, register of deeds, and three on the city commission won in the recent election.

Brothers, all of us can be proud of and thankful for living in a country like the U. S. A. President Roosevelt appointed President Dan W. Tracy of the I. B. E. W., as one of 11 delegates to accompany the Secretary of State of the United States, Cordell Hull, to represent the United States at the eighth international conference of American States, which begins December 9, at Lima, Peru. The object of the conference is to strengthen the bonds of friendship and co-operation in a defensive action for the maintenance of peace among the people of the western world. From what group could he have picked a better man than our own Dan W. Tracy? Do you think Hitler, Mussolini, or Stalin would have placed Dan W. Tracy on a delegation of this kind? I know the answer. It is no. Now, my friends, the next time you hear some guy talking in favor of the 'isms of Europe, make yourself a committee of one to knock the h—— out of him.

In the October issue of the WORKER, Brother Crevier of Local Union No. 275, Muskegon spoke of the large locals trying to chisel in on the small local's territory. We of Local Union No. 948 are wholeheartedly in accord with Brother Crevier. We have been bothered with this chiseling for several years. Thanks to our present executive board and the I. O., it is a thing of the past. Conditions of this kind should not exist, but they do.

The trouble with the most of us is that we begin with ourselves. We are "Number One" and we carry this practice into all our dealings. We soon become selfish and forget our fellowman. Some of us get to dabbling in politics. When we try to be a good union man and a politician at the same time, we are trying to do the very thing that the "Man of Galilee" warned his followers against (Matthew 6:24). "No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else

(Continued on page 676)



L. U. No. B-1000, of Marion, Ind., contributed this float to the cause of world peace on Armistice Day. Trailing the float were 50 cars, 100 marchers, and the Boy Scout troop.

Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.
MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 5908 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.

SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 No. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 35 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
I. T. FREEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago.
PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago.
REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago.

GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.
MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.
C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago.
FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.
THE PRINGLE ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELECTRIC SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, INC., 112 Charlton St., New York City.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER, INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CORP., 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I.
 STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CORP., 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
 CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City.
 BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn.
 TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
 ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn.
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.

✓GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.
 MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
 HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
 FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MURLIN MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.

LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.

RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.

BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.

CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City.

COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.

M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.

FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.

FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City.

A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

GEELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.

RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.

FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.

SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.

MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.

THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.

G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.

WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.

CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.

LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.

EDWIN F. GUTH CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.

JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.

ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.

MISSOURI STEEL AND WIRE CO., 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.

BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.

BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.

CENTURY LIGHTING, INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.

FULL-O-LITE, INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.

KLIEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.

KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.

THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.

NELSON TOMBACHER, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.

R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.

RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.

SUNLIGHT REFLECTING CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.

TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.

MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 5908 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.

FREDERICK BAUMANN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.

B. & Z. LAMP CO., 353 Canal St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 22 West 19th St., New York City.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMP SHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East 19th St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GIBRALTAR MFG. CO., INC., 403 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

H. GOLDBERG, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KEG-O-LITE PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.

WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.

LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LEBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.

LULIS CORPORATION, New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

MADEWELL LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 16 West 19th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUTUAL SUNSET LAMP MFG. CO., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.

WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.

PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

SOL M. ROBINSON, 25 West 32nd St., New York City.

L. ROSENFIELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.

SHELBURNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

SILK-O-LITE MFG. CORP., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.

S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.

STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.

STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 So. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNBEAM LAMP & SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.

TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 45 East 20th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

WROUGHT IRON & GLASS FIXTURE COMPANY, 591 Broadway, New York City.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRIC CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMPLEX RADIO, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

ANSLEY RADIO & PHONOGRAPH CORP., 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

DAVID BOGEN, 663 Broadway, New York City.

DE WALD RADIO CORP., 508 6th Ave., New York City.

UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

PIERCE AIRO RADIO, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.

AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.

GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

ESPEY RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park Place, New York City.

LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.

REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.

TODD PRODUCTS, 179 Wooster St., New York City.

PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3404 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.

CLINTON MFG. COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.

COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.

SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.

SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City. METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 35 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

NAT'L ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

CARL BAJOHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn.

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

S A M S O N UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 5908 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.

PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.



IN MEMORIAM



Peter Tarnowski, L. U. No. B-1088

Initiated July 10, 1937

It is with deep regret and sorrow that the members of Local Union No. B-1088, Conshohocken, Pa., announce the loss of our worthy and esteemed Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Local Union No. B-1088, I. B. E. W., extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and it is further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of Local Union No. B-1088 and a copy forwarded to the official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM R. BINGHAM,
Press Secretary.

Lewis Miller, L. U. No. 686

Initiated May 3, 1917

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Lewis Miller, a charter member of Local Union No. 686; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ELLSWORTH JONES,
HOWARD SCHNEIDER,
CARL HEASTAND,
Committee.

Joseph Strebigr, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated July 9, 1938

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Joseph Strebigr; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Strebigr one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Roy David ("Dutch") Synder, L. U. No. B-474

Initiated March 21, 1924

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Roy David Synder, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-474, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; and

Whereas his many virtues will long be remembered by those who were associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of Local Union No. B-474, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in regular session assembled, that we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this life of our dearly beloved and highly esteemed Brother, Roy David Synder; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-474, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, expresses its deepest sympathy and condolence to the relatives of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No.

B-474, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be sent to our International Office to be published in our Journal.

C. C. SUTTON,
R. S. SMITH,
KENNETH HILL,
Committee.

Arthur Lambertson, L. U. No. B-1083

Initiated June 24, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we must record the sudden death of Brother Arthur Lambertson on October 8, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his family our sincere sympathy and as a tribute to his memory be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

GEORGE SMITH,
JACK GOFF,
Committee.

Arthur Buchanan, L. U. No. 841

Initiated September 6, 1935

It is with sincere sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 841, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of Brother Arthur Buchanan and wish to express our deep sympathy and to honor his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolences of this organization be extended to the family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the local union, a copy be sent to the family of our departed Brother and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

FRANK E. HAYS,
Financial Secretary.

John L. Jones, L. U. No. B-43

Initiated December 7, 1912

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John L. Jones; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Jones, Local Union No. B-43, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-43, recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Jones and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-43 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-43 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

THOMAS M. KEATING,
EDWARD KLEE,
R. KAVANAGH,
C. L. KENNEDY,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
Committee.

George D. Meaney, L. U. No. B-43

Initiated August 2, 1926

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-43, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, George D. Meaney; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and faithful officer, and the members a true and faithful friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother,

a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-43 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

THOMAS M. KEATING,
EDWARD KLEE,
R. KAVANAGH,
C. L. KENNEDY,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
Committee.

N. S. Goodlow, L. U. No. 659

Initiated June 2, 1937

Words cannot express the feeling of sorrow and regret that was left with our members by the untimely passing of Brother N. S. Goodlow.

He was a true and loyal member and active in the affairs of our local, always ready to do his part and quick to take up the cause of the underprivileged.

We hope that his beloved wife and son may find it not too hard to carry on and may be comforted by the memory of his kind and loving disposition and thoughtfulness of others; we, therefore,

Resolve, That a copy of these thoughts in memory of our Brother be sent to his family, a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal and a copy to be filed with our minutes.

O. F. SILVER,
J. M. LUTTRELL,
E. W. KNIPS,
Committee.

Ole Kvern, L. U. No. 659

Initiated April 16, 1937

With the passing of our Brother, Ole Kvern, our local has lost a true and loyal member, the loss of whom only those who knew him can measure.

He was a good member, a good workman and a trustworthy Brother, always lending support to any action which tended toward progress of our organization.

We resolve that the sympathies of our local union be extended to his family and hope they may be comforted in knowing that he is missed by all who knew him.

We further resolve that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy filed with our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal.

O. F. SILVER,
J. M. LUTTRELL,
E. W. KNIPS,
Committee.

George W. Hollis, L. U. No. 659

Initiated June 24, 1937

It is with deepest regret and sorrow that we report the passing of our Brother, George W. Hollis. He was called very suddenly and few of us knew that he was ill until he had passed on.

He was a loyal member and active in the affairs of our local.

Recognized always by his smiling face and cheerful disposition and known by so many of our members, he will be greatly missed by all.

We extend our sympathy to his family and especially to his loving wife, who suffers the greatest loss.

We, therefore, resolve that we send a copy of these remembrances of Brother Hollis to his wife, a copy to be filed with our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal.

O. F. SILVER,
J. M. LUTTRELL,
E. W. KNIPS,
Committee.

Dillard Bullock, L. U. No. B-1000

Initiated October 23, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1000, record the passing of a faithful member, Brother Dillard Bullock, whose untimely death is the first in our ranks since organization, by adopting the following:

Resolved, That this meeting assembled, rise and stand in silence for one minute, and that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

RALPH J. BOYD,
EARL HALE,
Committee.

Robert G. Whitehead, L. U. No. 65

Initiated March 26, 1901, in L. U. No. 155

Whereas it has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to call our Brother, Bob Whitehead, to his final reward; and

Whereas the Brotherhood has lost a loyal

member and this local a faithful friend and Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to the widow and relatives of our departed Brother, and that our charter be draped for 30 days as a token of respect for his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy furnished to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

S. E. KEYSER,
RUSSELL WILLIAMS,
BEN SLATER,
Committee.

George E. Anderson, L. U. No. 683

Initiated January 15, 1931

The Supreme Power has seen fit to call the last roll call in this life of one of Local Union No. 639's most sincere members.

Brother Anderson was a firm believer in union labor. He always gave his best to the cause of the Brotherhood.

Resolved, That in respect to him and his loved ones the charter of Local Union No. 683, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be given to his bereaved family, a copy be attached to the minutes of the local union and a copy sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers.

JOHN GOLDEN,
FRED BACK,
C. A. BURRISS,
Committee.

L. S. Grimes, L. U. No. B-1071

Initiated May 26, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1071, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother L. S. Grimes; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOYCE HALEY,
Recording Secretary.

John Herman Dickman, L. U. No. 413

Initiated December 19, 1923

It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 413, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a worthy member, Brother John Herman Dickman.

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

HARRY PHILIP ALLEN,
JOHN LOSSMAN,
FLOYD EDDINGTON,
J. B. MAULHARDT,
Committee.

Henry Duncan, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated January 9, 1936

It is with a genuine feeling of sorrow and regret that we, as members of the Danville Branch of Local Union No. B-702, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the unexpected death of a faithful member, Henry Duncan.

Whereas we have lost a loyal member and true friend, esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend to his family our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent our official Journal for publication.

H. L. HUGHES,
Recorder.

Michael White, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated March 26, 1938

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Michael White; and

Whereas in the death of Brother White, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost

one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother White and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

John J. Burns, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated August 1, 1933

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, John J. Burns; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Burns, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolences to the family of our late Brother in their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

William C. Feltes, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated October 30, 1934

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our very worthy Brother, William C. Feltes; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Feltes, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolences to the family of our late Brother in their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

John W. Hoff, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated May 17, 1910

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John W. Hoff; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Hoff, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Hoff and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Harold Prange, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated November 2, 1937

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, Harold Prange; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interests of Local Union No. B-9; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Robert Dingman, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated June 30, 1922

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Robert Dingman; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Dingman one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Joseph J. McMahon, L. U. No. 817

Initiated October 1, 1929

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 817, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of Brother Joseph J. McMahon; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy, to those who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory.

CHARLES J. HACKETT,
ANDREW MOYLAN,
A. BECK,
A. HOBAN,
Committee.

Michael Soroka, L. U. No. 213

Initiated July 8, 1929

It is with sorrow and deep regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of a true and loyal member, Brother Michael Soroka; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a solemn tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

A. C. HILL,
JACK ROSS,
GEORGE TOLHURST,
Committee.

Edward Ryder, L. U. No. 214

Reinitiated August 5, 1927

Again the membership of Local Union No. 214, I. B. E. W., is called upon to record the untimely death of one of our members, Brother Edward Ryder, whom the Divine Master has seen fit to call unto Himself on the morning of November 3, 1938.

Brother Ryder was known as a loyal and faithful member of our union and sorrowfully we note his passing in his early life. We who were intimately associated with him came to regard him as a man with whom we consulted and shared his views on many occasions; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 214, I. B. E. W., in meeting assembled, on this fourth day of November, 1938, bow our heads in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this missive be sent to the bereaved family and that we as a body extend our most heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in memory of his departure from this earth, a copy be spread upon our minutes and one sent to our Journal for publication.

Adopted this fourth day of November, 1938.

J. O. HOLLANDER,
President,
CHARLES H. FOOTE,
Recording Secretary.

Charles W. MacCarter, L. U. No. 910

Initiated November 15, 1922

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles W. MacCarter; and

Whereas Local Union No. 910, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a true union Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death will be long remembered and his smile never forgotten by the Brothers who knew him in this life.

Resolved, That Local Union No. 910 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 910 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

GEORGE B. HAWLEY,
Business Manager.

J. E. McCadden, L. U. No. B-86

Initiated March 10, 1900

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-86, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, J. E. McCadden, who as an International Organizer gave his best and untiring efforts in the interest of the Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-86 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOSEPH J. STEO,
VICK CLEMINSON,
GEORGE SCHNURR,
Committee.

Harry A. Albers, L. U. No. 53

Initiated March 8, 1938

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to suddenly call from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, Harry A. Albers; and

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the local union's minutes, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

THOMAS M. CASSIDY,
JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,
WILLIAM BURKREY,
Committee.

Roy F. Rounds, L. U. No. 125

Reinitiated October 22, 1937

Whereas Local Union No. 125 records the loss of another member in the passing onward of Brother Roy F. Rounds; and

Whereas though these recurrent breaks in the ranks of membership seemingly follow with inexorable regularity, each in turn brings anew the shock and grief of parting, which we share; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to the family of Brother Rounds that sincere sympathy of understanding friendship; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of our departed Brother and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and copies shall also be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125, in regular meeting assembled, October 28, 1938.

LLOYD M. JANZ,
E. C. DENSMORE,
CHARLES GATES,
Committee.

Dan Knoll, L. U. No. 2

Initiated May 30, 1902

It is with deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 2, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Dan Knoll, a worthy Brother who has served as an officer at various times in the past.

Whereas it is our desire in a spirit of brotherly love to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family in their time of great sorrow our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

GUS PAUL,
H. N. ATCHISON,
R. DUFNER,
Committee.

Louis J. Bettin, L. U. No. B-749

Initiated March 25, 1937

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Louis J. Bettin; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-749, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Bettin one of its true and faithful members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-749 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-749 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the record of Local Union No. B-749 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOSEPH COLLINS,
HARRY GINSKY,
GEORGE C. GORDREZICK,
Committee.

Earl Stimson, L. U. No. 416

Initiated October 6, 1931

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Earl Stimson; and

Whereas Local Union No. 416, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Stimson one of our true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 416 expresses its deep appreciation of the services in our cause given by our late Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 416 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

CLAUDE E. JACKSON,
WALTER S. LINDSAY,
H. DALE CLINE,
Committee.

John R. Faser, L. U. No. 332

Initiated April 6, 1926

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst Brother John R. Faser, a true and loyal member; and

Whereas while bowing in humble submission to God's infinite wisdom, still we deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 332, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

The above resolution was passed at our regular meeting held in regular session on November 1, 1938.

EARL E. SNOW,
E. H. SNEDAKER,
LORIN A. PAULL,
Committee.

Charles H. Carter, L. U. No. 865

Initiated April 15, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 865, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our loyal and worthy Brother, Charles H. Carter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and relatives in their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local union and a copy be sent to the Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

H. HETTCHEN,
W. F. SCHILLEBERG,
HARRY J. RICH,
Committee.

Bertha Vornberg, L. U. No. B-1061

Initiated September 3, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sadness and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Cincinnati, Ohio, record the sudden passing of Bertha Vornberg. We extend to her bereaved loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of her friends who share their loss.

Whereas it is our desire to pay due respect to her memory, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to her; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this tribute be sent to the official Journal for publication.

E. A. DENTON,
Financial Secretary.

William Carey, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated February 23, 1937

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William Carey; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Carey, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Carey and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tends its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH BREHMAN,
DAN. MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Ralph Brogan, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated July 22, 1919

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Ralph Brogan; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Brogan, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our

(Continued on page 675)

LIGHT ON VACUUM TUBE MYSTERY

(Continued from page 639)

circuit of Figure 1. The grid coil L1 inductively coupled to coil L2 receives some energy from the tank circuit L2 C2. The degree of coupling must be such that the oscillations in the grid circuit assist those in the tank circuit and cause them to be continuous. The first electrical disturbance in the oscillating circuit might be caused by a movement of electrons in the tube as a result of a change in the capacity of the circuit, or because of the small flow of current when the A or the B supply is turned on.

Continuous Unvarying Wave

These weak oscillations in the tank circuit will induce an alternating voltage in the grid coil L1 which acts on the grid and produces variations in the plate current circulating back and forth in the tank circuit. If the coupling between the coils is correct, the original oscillations are *reinforced*. Though the amplitude of the current during the first cycle may be small, the additive effect of the feed-back action increases the amplitude of each successive oscillation or wave. This increase continues until the power generated is just sufficient to maintain a current of a certain strength. At this point a continuous unvarying wave of alternating current is produced in coil L1 or in any other coil coupled to the tank circuit. Such another coil is shown under the tank coil in dotted lines with an incandescent lamp as load. The lamp will light even though the coil is held a few inches away from the tank circuit. If it is brought up close to the end of the tank coil it will probably burn out. A 40 or 50-watt lamp is suitable. It may be that if the lamp coil is brought very close to the tank coil the circuit will stop oscillating. This means that the load is absorbing so much power from the tank circuit that not enough is left to excite the grid circuit.

Instead of the coil-lamp load we can take off the lamp and connect a radiator to the ends of the coil. Then the radio

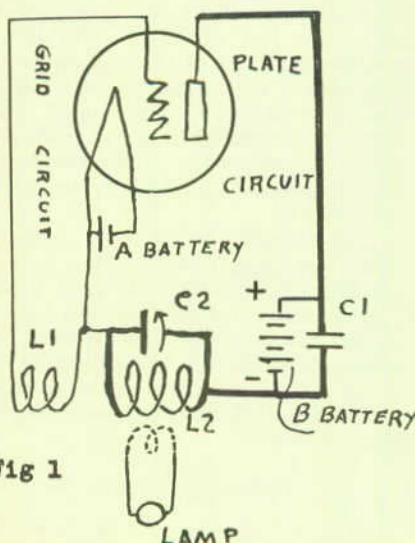


Fig 1

Oscillator for producing alternating current.

frequency power will be radiated into space instead of being used to heat the filament of the lamp to incandescence. With the latter connection, and properly connecting a telegraph key in the circuit we have a radio telegraph transmitter.

To determine whether the tank circuit L2 C2 is generating radio frequency current or not (providing the plate voltage is only a few hundred volts) one can touch the lead point of a wooden handled pencil

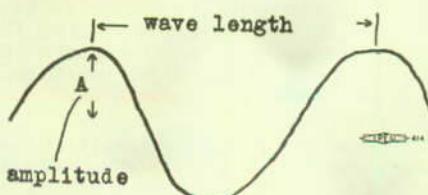


Fig 2.

to the plate end of the tank coil; the point drawing out a small arc when it is slowly withdrawn from contact with the coil end. Very bad burns can be gotten by careless handling of radio frequency currents. It is safer to use a neon lamp which will glow brightly when brought in the vicinity of the tank circuit. When the plate voltage is of the order of 2,000 to 3,000 volts it can become a deadly lethal weapon in the hands of the careless operator. A few amateurs have already given up their lives for their hobby.

In Figure 2 is shown the familiar sine curve which holds the same relation to high frequency currents as it does to low commercial frequencies.

In the next installment will be given detailed instructions for building a medium low power self-excited oscillator using the well known Hartley circuit; with a suitable power supply for same.

The photo of the tube and tank coil shows part of the transmitting equipment built and operated by William Parker, W6KSY, Los Angeles. Mr. Parker is one of the crack operators of the Army Amateur Radio Network and relays many messages on regular schedules to Hawaii.

It will be noted his hand is holding a lead pencil (with an insulated glass handle), and drawing a 14 million cycle arc from the plate tip of the one KW amplifier tube.

The other two prints show the receiving positions at the writer's station, W6IAH, in the years 1909 and 1938, respectively, the late receiver being a Super Sky-Rider built by Hallicrafters. It is an all wave communication receiver taking in the spectrum from broadcast up to and including five meters (56 to 60 million cycle amateur band).

AM I RIGHT?

(Continued from page 641)

I Wrong?" became so popular that it ran into 25 editions.

Vigorously expressing himself, in a style somewhat like that of Jack London, Robert Wright told the working people what was wrong with them, and how la-

bor organization could be the pathway to a better life for them. These books were his life and livelihood for 26 years, during which he always kept up his interest in his old local. After his death his books were offered for sale by his widow and some of them are still available, which may be obtained by addressing Mrs. Robert G. Wright at 228 Bryan Ave., Denton, Texas. They sell for 25 cents each.

CONGRESS BIG QUESTION MARK

(Continued from page 631)

civil service coverage. It is believed that the President's request for six assistants with a passion for anonymity has not met with the degree of opposition that some of the other proposals for re-organization have. The executive branch of the government has increased in functions during the last few years and everyone knows that being President is a heavy duty.

Then there is the question of re-organization of certain government departments, and one that comes most persistently to mind is Social Security, and the auxiliary problem remains as to whether boards will be set up like the TVA with three members or like the REA with but one directing head. It is also noted that the Social Security Act will probably be amended looking to wider coverage and making minor changes looking toward the greater ease of administration.

At this hour it can be declared with a good deal of certainty that the new Congress will not be dull. It is likely to present an arena for great oratory and great conflicts. There will be many political questions before the Congress, and these analyzed appear to be freer from purely partisan politics and of greater interest to labor.

GARGANTUAN CHRISTMAS FEAST

(Continued from page 640)

Nothing loath, knowing that Paddy would be in good hands, Tom made his way into the shack, where he was warmly greeted by Ted and introduced to Healy, whom he had not met before.

Christmas on a new date. "It's pretty hard luck, Tom," said Ted, "to be away from home on Christmas Day, but we'll do the best we can for you."

"Say, Ted," said Tom, "the path of duty may be hard to travel at times, but in all my experience it sure never landed me into anything as welcome as this Christmas of yours."

Taking off his belt, spurs, heavy wet mackinaw jacket and rubber shoes, Tom put on an old pair of Ted's slippers, and after washing, sat down to take stock of his surroundings. Ted had on a white, spotless apron, a flat chef's cap, which came from goodness knows where. His round, chubby face wreathed in smiles, he was the very embodiment of the true Christmas spirit, very much as Scrooge must have looked on the morning following his eventful dream, when purged from his greed for gold and looking through the eyes of the immortal Dickens, he saw a new world—a world bright with the sunshine of joy and charity, and

though the gifted hand of the Master has vanished, yet the voice of "Tiny Tim" pipes up bravely as he says, "God bless us every one," at each festal gathering.

The Banquet

The center of the table was occupied by a large bottle of Ted's favorite brand of whiskey, and the space around it was so crowded with dishes containing roast venison, boiled ham, mashed potatoes and other delicacies that there was just room for another plate for Tom. By the time "Big Sam" arrived Ted had put on the finishing touches and announced that all was in readiness, but said, "Gentlemen, before you sit down, fill up your glasses and drink a toast to the king, God bless him!" They did so with beaming gravity, and then took their places. Robin Hood and his merry men never sat down to a more tempting banquet under the green trees of Sherwood Forest, nor could there have been any keener appetites among them, or greater capacity. Tom really believed "Big Sam" capable of even surpassing the redoubtable Friar Tuck in the latter respect.

Starting in with the famous bubble 'n' squeak, they partook of each course in turn without a murmur at its largeness, but when Ted brought in the big plum pudding and proceeded to carve off an enormous slice for each one they joined in a request to "cut 'er down," which he did very reluctantly.

Tom noticed "Big Sam" casting a longing look at the bottle and was not surprised when, after some thought, he proposed a toast to "The Holmes, past and present." Following called for a speech. With a twinkle in his eye, Ted rose and responded, saying: "It ill becomes me to boast about my forefathers, but it is a fact of history that in times of national peril, Great Britain always looked to some member of the Holmes family for advice, and that is the origin of the well-known proverb, 'The people were always ready to fight for their hearth and 'Holmes.'" One member of the family was a friend of Lord Chesterfield, but he so far outshone that gentleman in dignity and refinement that a coldness sprang up between them in later life. You will find this member of our family mentioned by Lord Tennyson in his poems as 'The Stately Holmes of Old England.' Then there was Oliver Wendell Holmes, who wrote the 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,' and then we come to Sherlock Holmes, the greatest detective ever known." Then, pausing for a moment Ted continued rather sadly, "Here am I, farflung from the old ancestral fireside, fated to die unknown in the wilderness." "No! No!" said Tom. "We, who are your guests tonight, are witnesses of the hospitality which has made your name famous. Many a wandering prospector, fisherman and hunter has reason to be thankful for the good cheer and shelter of your 'little house by the roadside.'" Evidently wishing to break away from painful memories, Ted sat down and then, with a return to his customary genial mood, said: "But tell us, Mr. Healy, how it was that snakes were banished from Ireland?"

Healy, a spare-built, little man of morose disposition and few words, would at most times probably have refused such a request, but under the influence of the season's spirit, he surprised his audience by responding quite readily and for the next half-hour had his audience roaring with laughter as he described the various stages of tribulation that St. Patrick went through before he finally invented the shillely and drove the snakes out of the Emerald Isle.

When Healy had finished, "Big Sam" asked Tom for his opinion on whiskey.

Opinions on Whiskey

"Well, Sam," said Tom, "I think whiskey is a good friend, if not abused, but a bad enemy. Bob Ingersoll, the great lecturer, once sent a keg of whiskey to a friend and with it an eulogy, written in his usual florid style, which ran something like this, although I have forgotten some of it: 'I send you some of the finest whiskey that ever drove the skeleton from the feast, or painted landscape in the brain of man. It is the mingled souls of wheat and corn. Drink it and you will feel within your blood the star-led dawn of perfect autumn days. Drink it and you will hear the voice of men and maidens singing the harvest home mingled with the laughter of children. Drink it and you will see the sunlight and shadow chasing each other over the billowy fields.'

"For 20 years this golden liquid hath been imprisoned within its happy staves of oak, longing to kiss the lips of man."

"Well spoken," said Ted, "and I have read in a certain book, 'Give wine to him that is heavy of heart. Let him drink and forget his poverty and remember his misery no more.'"

"Well," broke in "Big Sam," "in my opinion, all whiskey is good whiskey, but some kinds is better than others."

"Now, gentlemen," said Ted, "draw up your chairs around the fire and enjoy a smoke while I clear away the table, but first fill your glasses once more and drink to the wish that all future Christmases will be as merry as this one."

They complied and then drew up their chairs around the cheerful fire, and sat enjoying a smoke in silence while Ted cleared away the table.

The old hunting dog, "Purp," was lying at the rear of the stove, his nose between his paws, but every little while the hair would bristle up along his back and he would whine fitfully in his sleep as the long, weird howl of a wolf mingled with the scream of some wandering panther, came faintly across the lake. Ted soon joined them and for a long time held them spellbound as he took them with him when he stood along the yardarm of a windjammer, reefing in the frozen sails, while the blood dripped from fingertips and the man beside him dropped to his death in the yawning depths below. On whalers in the far North and among the sunny South Sea Islands in trading vessels, until at last Healy thanking Ted for his hospitality, departed for his lonely shack, and the three remaining sought their bunks and were soon fast asleep.

No voice in the chambers,
No sound in the hall!
Sleep and oblivion,
Reign over all.

PROPER LIGHTING CAN SAVE LIVES

(Continued from page 638)

car 125 per cent, total annual mileage 1,300 per cent, average speed 100 per cent, miles of surfaced roads 300 per cent. In consequence, it would be only natural to expect some of the increases in traffic accidents that occurred over that period, but those increases should have been indicated in the same relative degree in both night and day rates. They were not—night accidents more than doubled in comparison.

At the same time, the physical factors contributing to safer driving conditions have kept pace with those other factors contributing to the danger of driving.

Automobiles have been improved not only in comfort, efficiency and styling, but in the safety that has been built into them. Highway construction and planning and traffic methods have advanced likewise. And all to the point where—coupled with the promotion of safety education—fatalities in the daytime have actually declined over the past few years. Night fatalities are still skyrocketing.

Headlights Improve Slightly

But, and here is the point, there is one thing that has not changed at all in those years. The headlights of 1917 afforded about 150 feet of visibility. The headlights of 1938 afford barely 200 feet of visibility, and no more. The light that was available for night driving in 1917, though bad, was infinitely closer to being adequate than the same amount of light is under conditions which exist today—a matter of several thousand lives closer.

When you consider that at 55 miles an hour a car is traveling 81 feet a second, and that the visible space provided by headlights is covered in less than two seconds, the night accident rate is not surprising. Why, it takes more than 200 feet to stop at that speed, even if the driver is lucky enough to see the obstacle before he hits it. As a matter of record, fatalities are 100 per cent greater during the winter evening rush hours when it is dark than during those same hours of the summer when it is light.

And another angle. Seeing is effected by two major factors. The first, reflected light—light which, thrown upon an object, is reflected back, distinguishing for us the detail of that object. The second factor is silhouette—or the lightness or darkness of objects contrasted with the backgrounds against which they are seen. The distinctness of black type on a white page is a good example.

Headlamps contribute almost nothing to seeing by silhouette and their effectiveness, therefore, must be determined, not merely by the beam power of the lights, but just as importantly by the reflective qualities of the objects or surfaces which are commonly met on the road. The reflective qualities of pedestrians, roads, unlighted cars, trees, etc., are worse than poor, and consequently the effectiveness of headlights is correspondingly limited.

There seems to be no other conclusion from a logical analysis than to accept the fact that adequate light is vital to safe night driving, and that just so long as we continue to drive modern cars over modern highways, but under lighting conditions that are 20 years out of date, the rate of night traffic fatalities will continue to rise.

Technology Awaits

And it is all so unnecessary, for we have all of the facilities for illuminating our highways economically. The development of lighting equipment and meth-

ods has not failed to meet the needs of the time; it is simply that they have not yet been put to use. The automobile public has not demanded it. Existing equipment, either of the incandescent, sodium vapor, or mercury vapor type, can produce from 700 to 1,200 feet of adequate visibility, and even that is none too much.

The accounting of these thoughts and facts is not by way of suggesting that all, or even a large percentage, of our highways should be lighted. But certainly it is not too much to expect that major arteries carrying a heavy volume of traffic and having high accident rates be equipped for safety. And fixed modern lighting should be considered as much an integral part of the thoroughfare as it is a part of a building, for it makes no difference how modern the highway otherwise is, if it can't be seen or if dangerous obstacles can't be seen upon it.

SEC IS NOT MERELY AN ATTRIBUTE OF WINE

(Continued from page 636)

of the broker and dealer in order to effect such regulation. This is the most difficult task which the commission has to face, and certainly one which will meet with the most opposition. Roughly, the over-the-counter market is the unofficial, unlisted, unorganized market upon which stocks and bonds are traded by brokers and dealers, or between brokers and dealers without reference to and independent of the regular national exchanges. It is estimated that the volume of trading on this "unofficial" exchange is about five or seven times as great as that which takes place on the national exchanges. Naturally a business so large, carried on in such a manner, harbours a great many practices detrimental not only to various issues but also to the trading practice.

It was concluded that regulation of these markets should begin with the segregation of the broker and dealer. Legally the broker has been defined as one who engages in the business of transactions in securities for the accounts of others; and the dealer, for his own account. The dealer acts much the same as the "independent jobber" in private enterprise, purchasing a commodity and reselling, pocketing the gain and withstanding the loss. The broker carries on transactions as a legal agent of the customer at a commission, and is subject to legal responsibility in his transactions. Since the majority of firms combine the activities of the broker and dealer there is, naturally, an overlapping of the two functions. Section 11(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 gave the commission the opportunity to study the problem and make suggestions for federal regulation. That report which is the basis for the Maloney Act suggested the voluntary segregation of the broker and dealer, and a self governing board for the regulation of the over-the-counter markets subject to the final consent of the commission.

Any attempt to produce, in so condensed a manner, a description of the tasks confronting a governmental body charged with a responsibility of such scope and magnitude naturally leaves much to be desired. The Securities and Exchange Commission is not the culmination of the desire of a few persons to expand the functions of the federal government, or to increase its regulatory scope over the world of finance, but the result of a nation-wide demand. Thus, any attempt to limit or otherwise divert the appropriate use of the commission should be faced by a nation equipped with enough facts to face down any political reaction. Certainly the Acts which are administered by the SEC are not the last word in federal regulation of this aspect of the financial world; but, it is a definite step along the road to deleting the evil and preserving the good in our economic system. It is a natural advance in the evolution of democracy and as such is worth fighting to preserve.

CANADIAN RAILROAD UNIONS FACE PROBLEM

(Continued from page 634)

amalgamationists. 'The Citizens' Group for Railway Action' is the name of the new organization."

Employees of neither the Canadian National nor the Canadian Pacific are eligible for membership in the "Citizens' Group," it appears. It is not going to promote amalgamation of railways—"at least at this time." First, it's going to work up as large a group of people as possible for the ostensible purpose of studying the railway situation.

The idea is to enroll a large number of people as associate members, who pay \$1 per year for the privilege of "studying the railroad situation," while control of the organization, under its constitution, is vested in the active members, at \$5 per year, and the sustaining members (individuals or representatives of corporations) who pay \$100 or more. This makes it possible for a small group who have refused to disclose their identities, to dictate the policies of the "Citizens' Group." The Winnipeg Free Press expresses a strong suspicion that officials of the Canadian Pacific are a dominating influence.

Sir Edward Beatty also has sent a letter to system chairmen of his system stating blandly that since unification is bound to come, that the railway workers should consider how their interests can best be protected when—not if—this happens. It's our guess that railway unions will not do anything that may be interpreted as acquiescence to the proposed amalgamation.

Just as in the United States, the railroads suffer from competition by commercial motor vehicles. The trucks are not very strictly regulated; nor do they have to take the responsibility of providing service in winter, nor on unprofitable hauls, nor on the heavy freight of raw materials which the railroads carry

at a special low rate. During the past year a Royal Commission has been investigating the angle of truck competition to determine whether the trucks are paying their share of the cost of maintaining roads. Their report undoubtedly will have bearing on the vexed railroad question.

FACTS WIN FOR RAILROAD UNIONS

(Continued from page 635)

increases wherever practicable, (b) the liberalization of the government lending policy, (c) equality of treatment by Congress of all forms of transportation, (d) the withdrawal of federal government competition in transportation, (e) restatement of the rate making rule so as to recognize the right of carriers to a fair return upon the value of their property, (f) amendment of the Interstate Commerce Act so as to give the commission greater power over state rates, (g) amendment of the Revenue Act to exempt railroads from the undistributed profits tax and certain state taxes, (h) surrender by the federal government of its land grant privileges, (i) enactments of suitable statutes of limitations as to claims of shippers for reparations, (j) insistence that the relocation of bridges resulting from the improvement of navigable waters should be built at federal expense.

The employees' program for the industry further claims that wastes aggregating \$1,000,000 a day are capable of being eliminated. This program of "preventable wastes" was advanced by Senator Wheeler, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The employees contend, in short that the railroads should, in those ways, put their house in order before they entitled themselves to call upon labor to make a sacrifice.

Third, the employees attack the proposal of reduced wages as being unwise in that it fails to meet the real needs of the carriers. A horizontal pay reduction of 15 per cent, the employees assert, would net the carriers as a whole estimated savings of \$250,000,000. These savings, however, would be distributable to the various roads in proportion to their payrolls and not in proportion to their needs.

To illustrate their point the employees divide the roads into three groups—those in receivership or trusteeship, those that are problem roads in the sense that continuing prosperity is a condition of their remaining above water, and those whose strength is such that even in these times of adversity no pressing need attaches to them. The estimated savings of \$250,000,000 would be distributed among these three groups in the following fashion: Some \$60,200,000 or 24.1 per cent of the total savings would go to roads in receivership or trusteeship, roads that in 1937 had a net deficit after fixed charges of \$100,161,909. Some \$48,150,000 or 19.3 per cent of the total savings would go to a group of roads not in receivership or trusteeship but which have been designated by Chairman Splawn of the Interstate Commerce Commission as problem roads. The balance

or \$141,650,000 representing 56.6 per cent of the total savings would go to roads not within these classes. It may here be observed that of this \$141,650,000, some \$92,150,000, or 56.6 per cent of the total savings, would go to roads which have either had net income after fixed charges for every year from 1929 through 1937 or roads having such continuous net income except for a net deficit in the year 1932. It may further be observed that of this \$92,150,000, some \$84,300,000 would go to eight roads within the above category, which eight roads would receive 33.7 per cent of the total estimated savings to be produced by the proposed wage reduction.

Fourth, the employees assert that the present wage scale is justifiable because of the increased productivity of railway labor and the increased responsibility that it is now required to assume. They assert that during the last 17 years there has been a steady decrease in the number of hours worked per mile of track operated, and in the total compensation of employees per mile of track operated. This lowering of the cost of labor's services, the employees insist, justifies their resistance to any wage reduction. Moreover, they state that substantially the same mileage, and approximately the same tonnage, is moved over the rails today as was moved in 1920 by approximately half the men.

Fifth, the employees express the opinion that recent improvements in general business conditions and in the volume of traffic militate against a wage reduction.

Sixth, the employees maintain that the proposal for a wage reduction was hastily conceived and without regard to its effect upon wage level movements in other industries. They maintain that a railroad wage reduction would inevitably be followed by wage cuts in other industries; that it is contrary to the present sound national policy to maintain wage rates and to bring low wages up to a tolerable level; that if railway wage reductions were followed by wage reductions in industry generally, it would bring a further loss of jobs on the railroads.

Seventh, the employees maintain that, contrary to the statements of the carriers, railway wages do not compare favorably with wage levels and trends in other industries. The only fair measure of earnings, they state, is the hourly wage. The average hourly earnings were 70.5c in 1920 and fell to a low of 59.8c in 1923. Although they reached 66.9c in 1931, they fell again in 1933 to 60.9c. For the first half of 1938, the average hourly earnings were 73.1c. This was 8.5c higher than in 1936, 20 per cent higher than in 1933, 12.3c higher than in 1929, but only 2.6 per cent or 3.7c higher than in the second half of 1920.

The employees object to the adjusted earnings figures used by the carriers. They contend not only that index numbers cannot properly measure the cost of living, but that they neglect "the most important element in considering costs of living," the added cost to the family of purchasing new items which have since

come into the customary standard of living of wage earners.

Findings and Recommendations of the Board

In its report the board makes the following findings and recommendations:

Proposed legislative programs. "The board has had presented to it programs, more or less specific, for the relief of the railroad industry.

"These programs have been offered as alternative to the present proposal. Whatever their ineffectiveness may be in affording the 'quick financial relief' which the carriers claim is their present need, the evidence before the board has impressed it with the necessity that now rests on government for a complete and thorough-going reconsideration of the relationship of the railroad industry to our national well-being."

* * *

"The hearings before this board have thoroughly impressed it with the fact that both carriers and railway labor have now a vital and common concern in the working out of an adequate, national transportation policy. Both co-operation and imagination can be expected to be forthcoming from railway labor as well as from the carriers. Whatever may be the disposition of this present proceeding, the existing willingness to work together for what is fully realized to be a common end dare not be lost by strife over a question essentially small in the light of the

ultimate benefits that are bound to accrue from some better answer to the general railway problem."

* * *

"One cautionary word, however, deserves to be said. Concern over the railroads is tripartite in character. To the interest of management and of the men must be added the interest of the public. In some of the proposals that have been advanced, the public interest seems not to have been fully appreciated. It must be remembered that it is this third party that in the last analysis supports the entire structure, for the railroads exist for the public and not the public for the railroads."

* * *

"This board is also hopeful that the outlines of a more vigorous, more far-seeing financial policy can be pursued by management with the co-operation of government so as to avoid not only the financial losses of the past but also the creation of corporate structures with too little flexibility inherent in them to permit them to survive a period of declining business activity. These and kindred considerations, it is true, do not promise the 'quick financial relief' offered by a wage reduction. Some of the proposals, however, foreshadow relief in the not too distant future. And others, though the relief they may afford will take longer for realization, have, perhaps, an ultimate significance to the welfare of the railroad industry of such importance that their realization should not be jeopardized by discord between men and

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management over the means for securing immediate relief. Both men and management must realize that after this board shall have discharged its function, whatever its decision, they will still be living with the railroads. Their livelihood, their success, will depend upon how ably each can grasp the problem of the other."

* * *

The Prevention of "Wastes" as a Substitute for Wage Reduction.—It was asserted before the board that wastes aggregating \$1,000,000 a day could be prevented and that the pursuit of such a course by the carriers would obviate the need for effecting savings through a wage reduction. The elimination of such waste, however desirable, the board finds, constitutes a long-term measure which affords little in the way of immediate relief.

* * *

The Relevancy of the Increased Productivity of Labor.—"There has been increased productivity of railway labor. This may have resulted from several causes, among them increased efficiency of the employees and modernization of plant and equipment. In so far as the increased productivity is shown to have resulted from the increased efficiency of labor or to have caused heavier responsibilities or sacrifices to rest upon the employees, this should be recognized in their compensation. In so far, however, as the increased productivity is shown to have resulted from the efficiency of management or from investment of capital in modernized plant and equipment, that is not true except as additional sacrifice or responsibility is incidentally imposed upon the workers. Rather, such gain should go to the carrier in so far as necessary to yield a fair return, beyond which it should go to the public through better service and lower charges."

Relevancy of the Cost of Living.—The board is inclined to believe that, on the whole, wage earners and other consumers find that the same incomes go somewhat farther today than in 1929 or in 1920 in meeting normal wants. These considerations become relevant, however, only when a reduction of wages is justified on other grounds.

Comparative Relevancy of Average Hourly, Weekly and Annual Earnings.—The board, when drawing conclusions concerning trends and comparative levels of pay, places main reliance upon average hourly earnings.

Trends in Wages and Earnings of Railway Labor and of Labor in Other Industries.—"No evidence is found that railway employees have benefited more than have employees in other industries taken as a whole. Indeed, their gains in hourly earnings have been not quite as large."

Current Rates of Pay of Railway Employees and of Other Comparable Workers.—"No general assumption can be indulged in * * * that wages of large groups of railway labor are on a level that is higher than wages for such comparable class of labor that we have been able to find."

General Conclusions

The board observes that "the suggestion that has been entertained by some of suspending for a period of time, more or less

dependent upon the volume of traffic, the wage increases granted in 1937 would introduce a somewhat inequitable element, assuming for the purpose of illustration that a reduction of about that percentage should be made. This flows from the fact that differentials in wage rates among the various groups of railway employees exist. That the differentials prior to 1937 operated too favorably in behalf of the more highly paid employees seems tacitly to have been admitted at that time, for the increases benefited percentagewise the lower-paid groups of employees more than those in the higher brackets. Consequently, to suspend these increases would be to operate according to the analogy of regressive rather than progressive taxation—making the burdens fall with undue weight upon those least able to meet them."

"Some adjustments are now taking place through the processes of reorganization. The unusual percentage of carriers now in receivership or trusteeship thus need not necessarily disturb one. It may, indeed, be desirable from a broad standpoint that one percentage should increase, provided only that the processes of reorganization will result in real and not makeshift readjustments. No sacrifices of note need be asked for to preserve values that already have been long dead and whose burial is now merely a matter of the proper amenities of finance.

"We have thus far dealt with the problem from the standpoint that the carriers' inability to pay is characterized by a short term aspect. To date it is so. The employees emphasize the fact that an upturn in the volume of business has already taken place * * *. Naturally, we cannot rest our conclusion merely upon a prevalent but possibly unwarranted optimism. It may, indeed, eventuate that operating revenues will fail to return within a reasonable period to 1937 levels or thereabouts."

If the occasion should arise for the carriers to reduce wages, the board believes it would be well for them to consider these drawbacks of wage reduction upon a horizontal national scale: (a) the failure of such a proposal to distribute the benefit of the savings to the needier roads; (b) the fact that a horizontal wage reduction falls alike upon all classes of labor, upon the better paid and the less well paid alike.

"Examination of the data above detailed leads us, consequently, to the conclusion that the level of wages of railway labor is not high when compared with wage levels in other industries. Nor do wage trends show that railway wages have advanced proportionately greater than wages in other industries. Instead, they seem to show a slight lag, though on the other hand, they show greater resistance to decline than wages in other industries. Furthermore, no justification arises for a wage reduction from the current wage situation in other industries. There, no general movement to reduce wages has made its appearance. These considerations lead us to the conclusion that the carriers' proposal can derive no sustenance from the contention that railway wages as a whole are too high.

* * *

"We conclude that no horizontal reduction upon a national scale of the wages of railway labor should be pressed by the carriers at this time."

IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from page 670)

Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extend

its condolences to the family of our late Brother in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH BREHMAN,
DAN. MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Patrick Walsh, L. U. No. B-309

Initiated April 22, 1905

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-309, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of Brother Patrick Walsh on September 29, 1938.

Whereas it is our desire to pay final tribute to his memory and extend to his family our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Patrick Walsh our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our regular meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

FRANK COX,
ROY EASTMAN,
GEORGE H. FISCHER,
Committee.

Robert Oswald, L. U. No. B-196

Initiated April 22, 1937

It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-196, I. B. E. W., record the passing of a worthy member, Brother Robert Oswald.

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

WILLIAM LINDBERG,
Secretary.

Andrew Wynd, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated April 20, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-702, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of Brother Andrew Wynd; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for three minutes at the local meeting and expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and to the Electrical Workers' Journal and a copy be entered into the minutes of the local union; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in his memory.

GEORGE HATHAWAY,
TED HEINSMAN,
FRED SELBURG,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM NOVEMBER 1, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1938

L. U.	Name	Amount
340	A. W. Hunt	\$444.44
501	S. A. Friedman	1,000.00
673	H. P. George	1,000.00
134	M. Enright	1,000.00
134	A. F. Tress	1,000.00
I. O.	E. B. Connors	1,000.00
I. O.	P. Nock	1,000.00
814	E. Mitchell	475.00
I. O.	M. S. Enlow	1,000.00
38	P. M. Hardy	1,000.00
124	B. Kendig	1,000.00
686	L. Miller	1,000.00
43	G. D. Meaney	1,000.00
405	R. Payn	1,000.00
3	R. J. Baker	1,000.00
483	C. Jepsen	1,000.00
864	L. Holty	1,000.00
134	R. W. Clarke	1,000.00
332	J. R. Faser	1,000.00
245	E. Carpenter, Jr.	475.00
2	D. K. Knoll	1,000.00
202	D. L. Richardson	1,000.00

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9	R. W. Dingman	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
I.O.	R. M. Fisk	1,000.00
471	E. W. Munro	300.00
46	James S. Arnold	475.00
134	Jonas Greenebaum	1,000.00
52	Wilford R. Bond	1,000.00
43	John L. Jones	1,000.00
43	Roy Edward Nicholson	1,000.00
82	William John Kling	1,000.00
214	Edward J. Ryder	1,000.00
683	George E. Anderson	1,000.00
77	Oscar W. Waldrip	825.00
65	R. G. Whitehead	1,000.00
73	Archie E. Rigney	475.00
749	Louis J. Bettin	300.00
59	Newton L. Johnson	1,000.00
I.O.	William C. Reed	1,000.00
659	George W. Hollis	300.00
528	George W. Thomas	825.00
134	Walter A. Schemmel	1,000.00
34	John O. Bishop	300.00
411	Neal W. White	825.00
134	William P. Ford	1,000.00
610	William Miller	300.00
889	Arthur M. Breese	1,000.00
9	Ralph E. Brogan	1,000.00
I.O.	Charles Hurt	1,000.00
382	M. P. Turner	1,000.00
134	John J. Ryan	1,000.00
659	Ole Kvern	300.00
I.O.	Thomas McKeon	1,000.00
1057	Carl West	1,000.00
103	Henry Anthonsen	1,000.00
134	James A. Castagnino	475.00
7	Albert Martineau	1,000.00
9	Hugo Henkel	1,000.00
134	Theodore Ebner	1,000.00
I.O.	Matthew P. Riordan	1,000.00
134	Martin J. Jones	825.00
134	Leonard Pfleuger	1,000.00
702	Raymond C. Wolf	1,000.00
I.O.	H. J. Dickman	1,000.00
I.O.	Fritz E. Wohl	1,000.00
1037	Stanley A. Caron	300.00
213	Michael J. Soroka	1,000.00
6	R. Knapp	150.00
794	William Stemm	150.00
9	William Carey	150.00
Total		\$58,684.02

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 645)

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 292,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Again we approach the festive holiday season. November and December bringing us the months for turkeys, feasts and joyful gatherings. But never has there been a more appropriate time for serious reflection and genuine thanksgiving. We need only to recall the swift moving foreign events of recent weeks to appreciate our great good fortune of living in a land blessed with unbounded resources, freedom of thought and freedom of living. Yes, of course, we do have a way to travel on our road to complete national recovery, but it's true, isn't it, that we are progressing in the right direction. Let us all put aside petty differences of opinion and selfish motives, so that we may more quickly achieve the coveted goal of success and happiness for everyone. At times, where we are inclined to feel that we are lacking in some of our cherished desires, let us actually take stock of ourselves, and count our many personal blessings.

Our auxiliary has been more or less at a standstill during the summer months except for our annual picnic and social hour after each meeting, but our social season is just beginning and our ways and means com-

mittee are busy concocting social activities. Our first entertainment this fall was a card party we gave for our husbands. A sort of get together party for a lot of old members. We also gave a pieced quilt away to the member who put the largest number of pieces on a block and paid a penny for each. Each member made a block and the proceeds will go toward our Christmas party next month. Preparations are being made and we all look forward to this annual Christmas party very eagerly. December winds up another year's work and January starts a new year with election and installation of officers at our January meeting. We all know the officers and committees shoulder the responsibilities of the auxiliary and all social affairs as well, but we the members are more or less responsible for their failures by non-co-operation. We must familiarize ourselves on how to enlighten the work for each other in every possible source, not only as a duty but as a pleasure. We all have that lack of confidence about doing something we have never done before but we must overcome that and make up our minds to create a new interest and take hold of things ourselves and do everything within our power for the general welfare of our auxiliary. Now it is reasonable to expect our membership as a whole to make sacrifices for our organizations and do our share. No one can do it for us. Let's all make a resolution to start the New Year by attending every meeting and paying our dues promptly. Once a habit is formed it is hard to break so we hope the habit becomes widespread, and the outcome will be mighty fine. After all the object of the auxiliary is to promote the welfare of the local and this should always be foremost in the minds of its members.

An auxiliary can destroy itself and do much damage to the local if friction is allowed to develop. Let's endeavor to make our auxiliaries one big happy family. One for all and all for one.

I am very happy to have received so many letters from all over the states for information in regards to starting an auxiliary. I am always glad to help out to the best of my ability and always glad to hear so many new auxiliaries are in the making. Just this morning I received a letter from Edward R. Peck, Syracuse, N. Y., who was appointed a member of a committee to start an auxiliary for Local B-79. Hats off to this new auxiliary. We extend a hearty welcome and hope to hear from you in this column in the near future as to how you are progressing. The active loyalty of these women is needed for the locals and Brotherhood and the A. F. of L.

We members of Auxiliary No. 292 want to extend our sincere sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. John Davies, who have just lost another little daughter. Words or writing cannot express our feeling for this couple who have been such faithful and active members of Local Union No. B-292.

Mrs. Davies is our treasurer as well as a member who is always willing to offer her assistance and do more than her share, and do it with a smile.

This is my third year as president of our auxiliary and new officers will be elected next month. I want to thank all the friends I have found in our membership and for all the sincere willingness they have shown. It has been a pleasure to work with every one of them.

Until next year in this column, happy holidays.

MRS. GEORGE NELSON.

3807 N. Dupont,
Minneapolis, Minn.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 663)

he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon." Jesus was drawing attention to the need for wholehearted allegiance to one ideal. With His most mysterious understanding, He could read the thoughts of us mortals as an open book. There He saw all kinds of weakness, and one of them was this double-mindedness. He spoke as He did in order to try to impress upon His followers and others the right sense of their responsibility to themselves, to their fellowmen, and to God.

Let us all try to be good union men and not bum politicians. Local Union No. 948 wishes to thank the I. O. for nipping in the bud the controversy of jurisdictional rights of this local and our sister Local Union No. 557, Saginaw. We feel that it was settled in the way that it should have been settled. In fact, there should never have been any dispute between Local Union No. 948 and Local Union No. 557. The majority of Local Union No. 948 knew that Wajimega was not in our jurisdiction. We knew it either belonged to Saginaw or Bay City. Again we thank the I. O. for settling a needless controversy in a fair and impartial manner.

A Code of a Union Man

My friends, before you join the union,
I want to make this plain
It's no place for the weakling,
And you must be courageous and sane.
Be strong for the battle of right, not wrong,
And sane where'er you go
You must have grit for the combat, men
Who are grit to the core.
Stand for every worthy cause,
In the bounds of human rights
And when the time comes for combat,
Let go with all your might.
Now whoever joins a union, my friend,
Takes a vow and will say
That you'll be faithful to the union,
Let come whatever may.
Now I say this not to daunt you,
But to strengthen you for fate.
For those who join the union,
Many heavy trials await.
'Tis a long road you'll be traveling,
But don't stop on the way,
Let love and faith sustain you,
And you'll triumph come what may.
The road is long, the way is rough,
The path may be hard to keep
There will be sunshine on the way,
There'll also be snow and sleet.
There'll come hurts and sorrows,
There'll be bitterness and strife
But by these your faith is tested,
For the better things in life.
The man who never had to fight,
Who never had his share of strife
Never became a manly man,
This is the common law of life.
You'll fight, and you bet it's no sham fight,
It's hell, but you've fought before,
It's better to be a union man by a damsite
Than go on as you have of yore.

JAMES J. DUNCAN.

L. U. NO. B-1083, MATAWAN, N. J.
Editor:

This local comes to the front with something besides condolences for the family of our deceased Brother Arthur Lambertson who was laid to rest on October 11, 1938. Besides the blanket of flowers we sent, the members of Local Union No. B-1083 attended in a body. A check for \$125 was donated by the members and presented to Mrs. Lambertson.

GEORGE SMITH,
JACK GOFF,
LENA WELLS,
Committee.

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM OCTOBER 11
TO NOVEMBER 10, 1938**

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	145369 146908	B-9	477358 477520	B-56	BM 307201	B-110	BM 485286 485376	177	39112 39252
1--	62115 62171	B-9--BAp 132791	132799	B-56--	384319 384352	B-110--	291607 291609	177--	337709 337797
1--	82527 82576	B-9--BAp 340157	340157	B-57	BM 197034	B-110--	263232 263250	178	506044 506049
1--	BM 215546 215796	B-9--BAp 348271	348420	B-58	BAp 4907 4909	B-110--	516251 516750	B-180	81167 81260
1--	BAp 251606 251614	B-9--BAp 487671	487910	B-58--	BM 25820 25932	B-110--	541501 541798	B-180--	BM 274889 274893
1--	388227 388257	10--	250102 250140	B-58--	193969 194250	B-110--	565501 565522	B-180--	790234
1--	436106 436500	10--	436976 436978	B-58--	195109 195889	B-110--	569887 569903	181	52836 52876
1--	554251 554580	12--	183608 183622	B-58--	378522 378524	B-110--	903792 903813	183	791322 791340
2--	437701 437910	16--	313937 313938	B-58--	651001 651008	113	470860 470909	184	197583 197584
B-3--	AJ 4879 4958	16--	526541 526650	B-58--	671307 671395	113	934806 934809	184--	662449 662483
B-3--	AJ 5025 5065	B-17--	337064 337065	60--	746161 746250	114	215258 215267	185	190237 190296
B-3--	AJ 8943 9000	B-17--	452374 452399	64--	12098 12099	115	509080 509085	186	784340 784348
B-3--	AJ 9384 9400	B-17--	464261 464945	64--	83431 83550	116	474001 474053	187	525001 525020
B-3--	AJ 9583 9600	B-18--	398251 398298	64--	122385	116	881976 882000	190	498049 498085
B-3--	AJ 9666 9800	B-18--	482684 483350	64--	398066 398110	117	77366 77392	191	583191 583226
B-3--	AJ 9844 10000	B-18--	779978 780000	65--	497698 497888	121	161858 161964	193	95694 96000
B-3--	AJ 10017 10172	B-18--	793201 793205	65--	931254 931260	122	372470 372609	193	107251 107295
B-3--	AJ 10247 10375	21--	101594 101608	B-66--BAp 290267	290271	B-124--BAp 274636	193	379237 379357	
B-3--	AJ 10403 10443	22--	142686 142690	B-66--	390166 390189	B-124--BM 330964 330994	194	373436 373500	
B-3--	AJ 10601 10660	22--	218729 218877	B-66--	BM 451213 451309	B-124--	417329 417409	194	568690 568699
B-3--	4AP 318 336	22--	894519 894628	B-66--	659598 660087	B-124--	472081 472500	194	633001 633156
B-3--	4AP 483 493	B-25--	57561 57733	B-66--	871825 871838	B-124--	566251 566432	194	673461 673486
B-3--	D 324 361	26--	80 88	B-66--	253880 253996	B-124--	848637 848658	195	256308 256382
B-3--	D 439 464	26--	149682 149775	B-66--	437342 437349	125	27400 28500	B-196	54365 54402
B-3--	D 622	26--	342063 342406	B-66--	533240 533247	125	269160 269205	B-196--	BM 73976 74059
B-3--	EJ 545 551	26--	956505 956523	70--	273049 273064	125	314389 314399	B-196--BAp 123122	
B-3--	EJ 666 669	27--	185828 185837	72--	202696 202698	125	555751 555817	B-196--BAp 440498 440626	
B-3--	EJ 858 860	28--	96736 97070	72--	524633 524664	127	823102 823116	B-196--BM 458931 459000	
B-3--	EJ 1212	28--	129528	B-73--	418200 418207	129	662530	B-196--BM 498001 498042	
B-3--	E Ap 592 600	28--	913352 913500	B-73--	470536 470729	129	902790 902802	197	436877 436897
B-3--	E Ap 758 781	28--	923701 923720	B-73--	890093 890208	131	2823 2843	200	241271 241350
B-3--	E Ap 867 871	30--	235438 235447	76--	484591 484651	131	39238	B-201--BM 312757 312770	
B-3--	F 123	127--	185241 185246	B-77--BAp 125641	126542	133--	401637 401651	B-202	47869 47870
B-3--	H 1336 1395	B-31--	273431 273440	B-77--BAp 127042	127045	B-134--	9701 9750	B-202--BAp 275489 275508	
B-3--	H 1541 1580	B-31--	525973 526365	B-77--	383354 383385	B-134--	13191 13500	B-202--BM 489004 489220	
B-3--	H 1630 1671	B-31--	785932 785937	B-77--	BM 481072 481250	B-134--	14627 14985	B-202--	530283 530510
B-3--	H 1822 1823	32--	402301 402329	B-77--	BM 481501 481774	B-134--	15363 15738	B-202--	933658 933692
B-3--	I 1357 1400	32--	814499 814500	B-77--	BM 482810 483000	B-134--	16783 17135	205	991788 991817
B-3--	I 1537 1566	33--	247396 247397	B-77--	500387 502174	B-134--	1193439 1193439	208	474024 47415
B-3--	I 1653 1673	34--	40087 40092	B-77--	922244 922254	B-134--	127638 127963	208	452952 452955
B-3--	I 1838 1887	34--	224768 224863	B-78--	BM 33329 334117	B-134--	152457 152457	209	191367 191379
B-3--	I 2048 2093	34--	874339 874397	B-79--	BM 150680 150728	B-134--	238710 238722	210	302380 302572
B-3--	I 1	35--	7636 7639	B-79--	277018 277081	B-134--	264849 265227	211	12420 12425
B-3--	J 497 507	35--	287363 287379	B-79--	277760 277767	B-134--	311181 311250	211	658931 658970
B-3--	J 701 705	35--	15020 15080	B-79--	277760 277767	B-134--	312001 312377	B-212--	21456 21467
B-3--	OA 17365 17400	B-36--	22031 22035	B-79--	70573 70574	B-134--	315254 315254	B-212--	51281 51289
B-3--	OA 17689 17712	B-36--	44254 44259	B-79--	99071 99128	B-134--	312751 313500	B-212--	106191 106197
B-3--	OA 18538 18555	B-36--	84224 84257	B-83--BAp 272349	272365	B-134--	312751 313500	B-212--	BM 237125 237135
B-3--	OA 18619 18644	B-36--	B 274096 274107	B-83--	BM 320291 320290	B-134--	314251 315000	B-212--BAp 238231	
B-3--	OA 18963 19064	37--	64601 64625	B-83--	BM 332701 332726	B-134--	315001 315051	B-212--	639868 640063
B-3--	XG 75999 76000	37--	69623 69627	B-83--	385835 385848	B-134--	488750 488820	B-212--	302268 302270
B-3--	XG 76379 76600	B-38--	75021 75300	B-83--	426660 426750	B-134--	488251 488842	213	248750 249082
B-3--	XG 77672 78000	B-38--	137841 137857	B-83--	514501 514931	B-134--	489001 489324	213	412292 412330
B-3--	XG 77201 77342	B-38--	B 230068 230070	B-83--	515251 515728	B-134--	718129 718198	213	643860 643949
B-3--	XG 77459 77600	B-38--	450653 450750	B-83--	876018 876099	B-134--	216153 216171	214	309206 309208
B-3--	XG 77656 77714	B-38--	534751 534787	B-83--	97940 97947	B-134--	131723 131870	214	405171 405300
B-3--	XG 77801 77854	B-38--	809181 809240	B-83--	339263 339493	B-134--	212759 212762	217	223365
B-3--	BFQ 9196 9200	B-38--	822698 822750	B-83--	231122 231136	B-134--	60153 60200	217724 217726	
B-3--	BFQ 9422 9600	B-38--	924751 925023	B-83--	60153 60200	B-134--	838419 838541	217724 217726	
B-3--	BFQ 9653 10214	B-39--	BM 213193 213199	B-83--	305711 305711	B-134--	244768 244774	222	109364 109370
B-3--	BFQ 10401 10644	B-39--	251793	B-83--	90 90	B-134--	11145	223	55249 55314
B-3--	BFQ 10801 10900	B-39--	428479 428485	B-83--	142995 143066	B-138--BAp 265816	224	78947 78948	
B-3--	BFM 2104 2150	B-39--	459220 459521	B-91--	757404 757406	B-138--	279119 279150	224	826291 826332
B-3--	BL 25110 25200	40--	91111 91184	B-91--	935474 935483	B-138--	BM 286231 286238	225	88224
B-3--	BL 25426 25600	40--	184158 184159	B-91--	517346 517354	B-145--	8851 8868	225	770981 770993
B-3--	BL 25608 26000	40--	428251 428534	B-95--	220008 220050	B-145--	820263 820401	226	92329 92377
B-3--	BL 26107 26400	40--	499258 499500	B-95--	BM 276974	B-145--	10205	224294	
B-3--	BL 26460 28576	41--	97107 97118	B-95--	310710 310711	B-145--	105001 105094	229	512593 512620
B-3--	BL 28801 28996	41--	150773 150927	B-95--	18767 18768	B-145--	377503 377638	229	302444 302451
B-3--	BL 29201 29287	41--	827222 827248	B-95--	213601 213608	B-145--	306732 306798	230	227594 227601
B-3--	BL 29601 29657	41--	834224 834240	B-95--	330191 330276	B-145--	684661 684692	230	285262 285267
B-3--	BL 30001 30083	B-43--	15705 15708	B-95--	485100 485100	B-145--	8851 8868	231	445644 445802
B-3--	BMQ 3159 3200	B-43--	818176 818260	B-98--	42001 42171	B-145--	199444 199446	231	438088 438139
B-3--	BMQ 3255 3500	44--	104559 104570	B-98--	90898 90955	B-145--	717269 797299	231	224294
B-3--	BMQ 3653 3819	45--	249780 249788	B-98--	855367 855379	B-160--	316032 316109	241	94799 94821
B-3--	BMQ 4001 4162	46--	188541 188930	B-98--	330751 330899	B-160--	304501 304512	241	327594 327601
B-3--	BMQ 4414 4605	46--	384458 384475	B-98--	BM 420140 420346	B-160--	36073 36083	241	165106 165127
B-3--	BMQ 5210 5218	46--	581861 581863	B-98--	634049 634500	B-160--	760779 760800	241	760779 760800
B-3--	BM 28322								

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	
262	467116 467143	367	403138 403161	B-474	460125 460330	585	246623 246630	673	561017 561034	673	561017 145187	
262	844271 844330	367	447080 447099	B-474	570183 570188	585	347844 347861	674	460829 460866	674	460829 145187	
263	524251 524287	B-369	203508	B-474	405613 405638	586	920359 920375	B-675	460829 460866	676	203002 268821	
263	847476 847500	B-369	481750 481921	B-476	257852 257864	587	497615 497628	676	268750 268821	677	42969 42990	
265	651286 651239	370	525134 525140	B-476	518894 518911	588	40048 40113	677	242103 242103	678	242103 772750	
267	512876 512877	371	771312 771315	B-477	247041 247106	589	302261 302261	678	772721 772750	680	45643 45648	
268	298532 298553	B-372	55301 55309	479	225244 225260	590	338318 338440	680	799879 799917	681	21166 21191	
268	909314 909317	B-372	Ap 276365	479	443581 443622	591	35288 35288	681	516804 516820	682	500396 500400	
269	12050	B-372	BM 330405	330451	479	776241 776280	591	76571 76630	682	501301 501311	683	219491 219669
269	932006 932974	B-372	443417 443499	480	891905 891925	591	790935 790957	B-684	419001 419172	684	87493 87514	
270	100964 100975	B-373	3727 3730	481	513799 513907	594	378053 378072	B-684	21174 21174	685	35430 35449	
271	420608 420675	374	79696 79701	B-482	400518 400523	595	327249 327263	686	71727 71731	687	238111 238161	
275	32811 32816	377	353001 353044	483	23869 23870	595	352007 352280	688	503096 504000	689	881861 881885	
275	408601 408621	377	913517 913546	483	36560 36714	595	881861 881885	690	501301 501311	691	219491 219669	
B-276	786583 786600	378	418385 418393	488	125590 125597	596	94392 94400	692	419001 419172	693	419001 419172	
B-276	223356 223431	378	783177 783192	488	659947 659951	597	88680 88726	694	429586 429706	695	429586 429706	
B-276	B-App 284127	379	824481 824495	488	830911 830972	598	490708 490720	B-684	21174 21174	696	429586 429706	
B-276	BM 292010	380	907730 907760	489	86273 86283	599	790935 790957	B-684	280158 280169	697	590927 590969	
278	82757 82779	382	603289 603314	489	936904 936907	600	1245 1246	698	441092 441134	699	369901 369940	
281	252504 252506	384	5017 5024	491	784988 785010	600	380417 380424	700	788506 788518	701	34131 34135	
281	673934 673962	385	81524 81530	492	929039 929125	601	61689 61716	702	531751 531780	703	523503 523515	
284	62804 62828	386	429776	493	498838 498871	601	792767 792830	704	567679 567700	705	78095 78150	
285	497358 497374	386	764558 764574	B-498	426765	601	917632 917697	706	410401 410405	707	851255 851291	
B-288	52609 52610	388	95004 95012	B-498	775018 775030	602	42412 42413	708	603968 603983	709	590927 590969	
B-288	BM 298244	389	168104 168118	499	176939 176943	602	406201 406212	710	34131 34135	711	389518 3895780	
B-288	755118 755205	390	154775 154839	499	521325 521418	602	488693 488700	712	443087 443088	713	343501 343502	
290	521161 521171	B-391	Ap 287009	500	346257 346395	603	92596 92611	714	355297 355342	715	355297 355342	
291	5464 5490	B-391	BM 288306	501	36751 37024	604	133181 133250	716	42401 42405	717	355297 355342	
B-292	BM 332102	332103	B-391	411830	501	98947 98987	604	440561	718	851255 851291	719	34131 34135
B-292	337816 337827	B-391	530531 530548	501	172314 172367	605	792365 792367	720	34131 34135	721	34131 34135	
B-292	453056 453353	393	430512 430535	501	640647 640650	606	782173 782184	722	34131 34135	723	34131 34135	
293	309631 309641	394	306751 306780	502	53789 53794	607	917108	724	17988 18000	725	25262 25262	
295	979817 979891	397	772936 772990	504	933347 933374	608	62755 62827	726	603968 603983	727	603968 603983	
296	771553 771564	398	183176 183217	509	71405 71406	609	264656 264658	728	851255 851291	729	851255 851291	
301	755393 755402	398	430761 430780	509	278272 278284	610	443087 443088	730	788506 788518	731	34131 34135	
B-302	261328 261416	400	684363 684387	510	490896 490903	611	195331 195332	732	34131 34135	733	34131 34135	
B-302	886791 886815	401	80708 80750	511	75381 75416	612	555151 555182	734	34131 34135	735	34131 34135	
B-302	390793	403	384901 384905	512	46835	613	522756 522836	736	34131 34135	737	34131 34135	
303	B-App 343439	403	787796 787800	517	523977 523986	614	454086 454090	738	34131 34135	739	34131 34135	
B-304	B-App 243437	405	399127 399174	517	523977 523986	615	529321 529322	740	486781 486787	741	34131 34135	
B-304	BM 483921	406	892419 892439	520	196740 196749	616	79155 79192	742	34131 34135	743	34131 34135	
B-304	516881 517022	408	172992 172995	520	(Orig.)	617	576751 576754	744	510003 510054	745	510003 510054	
B-304	563013 563018	408	454575 454677	520	399745 399900	618	208229 208303	746	510859 510906	747	34131 34135	
B-305	42047 42050	409	989859 989921	520	406501 406503	619	441976 442051	748	531751 531780	749	34131 34135	
B-305	456787 456832	413	192302 192344	521	931235 931286	619	282615 282616	750	523503 523515	751	34131 34135	
B-306	BM 261019	413	890657 890613	522	93961 93992	620	784641 784649	752	34131 34135	753	34131 34135	
B-306	281655 281700	414	94251 94285	523	387901 387907	620	520121 520138	754	697348 697363	755	697348 697363	
307	101320 101323	414	BM 305115	525	363101 383133	620	213934 213962	756	772127 772163	757	772127 772163	
308	772365 772407	414	BM 439102	526	244086 244094	620	319651 319662	758	782855 782874	759	782855 782874	
B-309	803169 803208	415	143896 143903	527	46780 46781	621	165971 166006	760	163300 163303	761	104874 104890	
B-309	4139 4141	415	514419 514442	527	966480 966532	622	160660 160690	762	841259 841271	763	875010 875025	
B-309	85963 85973	416	473281 473309	528	453815 453909	624	760221 760222	764	300323 300331	765	300323 300331	
B-309	93857 94282	417	267744 267750	530	793564 793568	625	607826 607841	766	567787 567790	767	567787 567790	
B-309	244335 244440	417	409801 409823	531	773434 773456	626	519669 519671	768	697348 697363	769	697348 697363	
B-309	B-App 285905 285929	B-418	BM 242840	532	468115 468186	628	242277 242288	770	506606 506648	771	506606 506648	
B-309	BM 293711	B-418	445037 445175	533	246099 246105	628	312325 312330	772	34131 34135	773	34131 34135	
311	271003 271080	B-418	776555 776560	533	562013 562026	630	494564 494575	774	34131 34135	775	34131 34135	
311	448700 448701	421	325991 326030	539	229974 229975	631	15109 15119	776	34131 34135	777	34131 34135	
312	103501 103556	422	383402 383412	539	652040 652062	632	328259 328266	778	34131 34135	779	34131 34135	
313	167511 167607	424	76725 76737	540	698673 698701	633	844412 844461	780	15542 15552	781	15542 15552	
317	423184 423184	426	255281 255294	543	89255 89286	634	231893 231912	782	284530 284535	783	284530 284535	
317	(Orig. App.)	427	258342 258416	543	317708 317708	635	79155 79192	784	319322 319332	785	319322 319332	
318	363934 363973	428	243539 243594	543	153261 153305	637	484575 484575	786	786835 786900	787	786835 786900	
319	88061 88070	B-431	39433 39434	545	317708 317708	637	288040 288040	788	319662 319662	789	319662 319662	
321	170830 170853	B-431	BM 278690	545	238746 238776	638	441976 442051	790	34131 34135	791	34131 34135	
321	795201 795230	B-431	BM 333601	545	206675 206702	639	406801 406820	792	34131 34135	793	34131 34135	
322	254621 254623	B-431	980592 980629	546	220448 220468	640	477791 4					

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
758	543770 543832	B-844	BAp 294906	930	502169 502180	B-1052	BAp 6084	398	-183275.
761	774234 774279	B-844	BM 329436 329448	932	793086 793105	B-1052	BM 413372 413429	422	-383409-410.
762	403207 403230	B-844	BM 409201 409203	934	296438 296439	1054	801626 801830	444	-665700-701.
762	9034	B-844	BM 799769 799800	934	793097 793101	B-1055	BAp 230792	475	-765611-612.
B-763	BM 301615 301627	845	89929 89965	B-935	BAp 287701 287707	B-1055	BM 388091 388260	536	-246100.
B-763	408314 408383	845	574051 574052	B-935	BM 296555 296571	B-1058	BM 216342 216500	551	-68407.
764	921052 921080	847	144311 144370	B-936	BM 236203 236209	B-1060	3898 4020	557	-481124, 128-130.
765	299190 299197	B-849	104436 104490	B-936	320786 320787	B-1061	BAp 59538 59547	575	-491379-400.
765	819456 819504	B-849	437623	B-936	499774 499791	B-1061	92266 92288	624	-319661.
767	360899 360931	850	32748	937	68898 68924	B-1061	BM 257437 257443	640	-151111-118.
767	778164	850	89557 89563	940	117638 117660	B-1063	118086 118089	651	-318320.
768	919863 919913	852	402943 402999	942	510154 510166	B-1064	118593 118600	657	-327929.
770	64130 64149	852	445527 445528	B-943	BAp 269701 269734	B-1064	151180 151210	680	-45646.
772	756470 756474	854	70027 70060	B-945	BAp 262828 262832	B-1067	BAp 250304	804	-401421-425.
B-773	99585 99655	855	78866 78890	B-945	BM 303636 303649	B-1067	536327 538411	816	-251149-155.
B-773	BM 289802	855	247558 247559	948	562685	B-1069	758701 758704	817	-294392-400.
774	553540 553607	856	468990	948	901418 901464	B-1071	BM 222306 222354	835	-303309-310.
775	848558 848577	856	832889 832920	948	922533 922536	1072	224069 224070	839	-53687-706.
775	467707 467708	857	234836 234845	949	B 207567 207636	1072	970752 970760	852	-402996-998, 445526.
776	289558 289672	858	373444 373468	949	511979 512427	B-1074	239796 289800	856	-468989.
776	296233	859	382940 383039	949	BAp 245922 245926	B-1074	306601 306639	875	-420481, 483-485.
779	170344 170366	860	84512 84532	949	382171 382183	B-1076	239012 239017	876	-295801-802.
779	236362 236364	861	170798	B-952	788310 788326	B-1076	338718 338756	889	-161299, 310.
780	431013 431014	861	846249 846268	953	496647 496875	B-1078	BM 271163 271200	891	-323122.
780	99406 99450	862	336018 336062	B-955	285312 285316	B-1078	BM 412501 412525	907	-438180.
780	387601 387609	863	421804 421815	B-955	293446 293447	B-1080	304030 304183	926	-954901-902.
782	246479 246487	864	15379 15386	956	14581 14585	B-1081	231399 231405	945	-262831.
783	581594 581612	864	301501 301658	B-957	B 72112 72116	B-1083	BAp 252830	967	-572863.
784	233495 233531	864	911994 912000	B-957	399517 399578	B-1083	BM 221802 221894	1019	-290939.
B-785	BM 299800 299823	865	276405 276514	958	242892 242895	B-1084	BAp 253025 253034	B-1020	-330742-745.
B-785	BM 794743 794775	867	90485 90497	960	511578 511585	B-1084	BM 474930 475140	B-1034	-184981-990.
787	101901 101920	B-868	447912 448175	B-962	BM 283720 283745	B-1085	BAp 253262 253292	B-1063	-118085.
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790	166545	872	769571 769575	B-964	BAp 269401 269436	1088	BAp 236365 236366	1141	-886561.
790	364251 364263	873	715081 715096	B-965	BM 490517 490697	1088	BM 486282 486429	1154	-665144-145.
792	795757 795771	B-874	334809 334811	B-965	764263 764275	B-1089	255280 255300	VOID	
794	157541 157544	B-874	527244 527272	967	856911 85704	B-1089	253366 253387		
794	414795 414797	875	420480 420486	967	572864 572872	B-1089	549001 549057		
794	472731 472910	875	511032 511045	968	95670 95682	B-1090	BM 218046 218142		
798	435078 435100	B-876	BAp 281184 281225	B-969	BM 313133 313167	1091	532420 532436		
799	95360 95380	B-876	BM 295736 295847	970	377660 377669	B-1092	BAp 278821 278822		
800	168430	B-876	564170 564174	972	492274 492285	B-1092	BAp 363153 363202		
800	364665 364711	B-876	780719 780754	B-973	BM 283862 283874	B-1093	BAp 255041 255045		
801	474614 474615	877	85383 85413	B-973	769339 769376	B-1093	BM 256284 256291		
802	522701 522708	878	274361	B-973	422864	1094	64002 64007		
B-803	BM 301116 301165	881	163719 163758	B-974	BAp 329338 329397	1094	116737 116758		
804	401417 401426	882	528495 528502	B-974	412481	1095	680729 680760		
804	575275 575278	884	262035 262040	977	401110 401118	B-1096	BAp 64906 64929		
806	766347 766360	885	193042 193123	977	574952 574953	B-1096	BM 459386 460340		
807	266321 266324	886	375738 375750	B-979	BAp 276603 276603	B-1097	484569 484582		
807	580202 580235	886	475501 475525	B-979	BM 276612 276613	B-1098	BAp 69878 69885		
809	523727 523739	887	281049 281050	B-979	530248 530259	B-1098	BM 440437 440921		
811	774212 774216	887	450140 450254	B-980	257131	1099	767498 767505		
812	100136 100153	888	509243 509253	B-980	767211 767215	B-1101	366080 366090		
812	440329	889	161298 161312	B-981	277859 277866	B-1104	BAp 68309 68463		
813	41936 41981	889	307611 307623	B-981	531732 531743	B-1104	BM 412269 412500		
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B-814	175249 175250	890	777598 777600	B-982	BAp 286101 286118	1105	178868 178880		
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B-814	BM 453862 453897	891	940376 940387	B-982	387001 387005	B-1111	BAp 260289 260292		
B-814	860615 860665	892	795347 795354	B-984	381029 381057	B-1111	BM 289235 289264		
815	BM 250820 250826	893	300743 300757	B-987	73264 73274	B-1111	BM 6724 6724		
815	BM 380112 380117	893	172204 172209	B-989	BAp 285761 285791	B-1111	BAp 260289 260292		
B-816	BM 232387 232388	895	183845 183861	B-991	92915 92924	B-1111	BM 528751 528822		
B-816	251156 251159	895	301872	B-991	302524 302525	B-1115	BM 296764 296770		
817	93993 93994	896	422285 422292	B-994	55608 55616	B-1116	BM 209845 209943		
817	294027 294401	896	915497 915535	B-994	63496 63656	B-1116	BAp 261698 261698		
818	398736 398773	897	78653 78682	B-995	201104 201107	B-1117	BAp 289522 289523		
818	484543 484544	898	783546 783563	B-995	402003 402046	B-1117	BM 298861 298872		
819	1753 1766	900	87195 87207	B-996	100715 100729	B-1118	605577 605601		
820	145015 145019	901	598546 598548	B-999	BM 292681 292695	B-1120	BAp 894 897		
822	138393 138453	902	53592 53602	B-1000	BAp 71059 71092	B-1120	832131 832155		
822	297110 297110	902	87876 87912	B-1000	BM 439367 449436	B-1120	(Misc.)		
823	399336 399354	903	490439 490443	B-1001	BAp 261414 261422	B-1123	B 287631 287695		
824	76163 76176	B-904	102257 102282	B-1002	BM 251814 251818	B-1126	304885 304919		
B-825	BAp 48229 48259	896	234002 234003	B-1002	8822575 8822580	B-1127	BAp 233900 233907		
B-828	187417 187432	B-905	267674 267679	B-1002	882891 882896	B-1127	BM 289077 289200		
B-828	471205 471750	B-905	305520 305579	B-1006	BM 337729 337750	1130	57583 57608		
B-828	538501 538530	B-905	379533 379547	B-1006	BM 411001 411171	1130	528007 528399		
B-829	BM 434483 435000	B-907	261786 261852	B-1006	636192 636218	1131	492771 492774		
B-829	BM 533251 533469	B-907	508951 508980	B-1007	329921 329999	1135	37442689 37442689		
B-829	BM 534001 534750	B-907	438181	B-1010	2236 2430	1141	422566 422566		
B-830	BM 54753 54980	B-909	BM 234627 234629	B-1010	443480 44				

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
177-337718.		465-212159.		B-874-527246-250.		B-1104-472064-068.	412496-	949-207411.	
195-256372.		474-300256.		876-295743.	775, 781.	500.		973-969335.	
196-34385, 73989, 74054.		501-36781, 858, 37001,		831.		1141-442574,	886449, 474,	B-1020-330714-715.	
202-489008, 070-071,		013, 019, 172336, 346,		878-488598.		477, 637.		1036-266929-930,	670126-
081, 103, 530285, 354,		359.		890-405306.		1154-939606.		130.	
370.		519-404107.		B-921-529763.				1081-231386-390,	393-395.
205-991792.		520-399786, 812.		B-926-264011.	954903.			B-1089-253863.	
211-135171, 218, 225,		531-773435.		949-512257.				1131-492769.	
658937-938.		567-133951.		B-957-399562.					
245-176350.		569-976429.		959-449888.					
246-612269, 399, 403,		577-57417, 866550.		B-962-283740.					
423.		585-920372.		B-965-490524,	686.				
292-453328, 658,		601-792810.		967-572866.					
321-795223, 225-226.		610-62780.		974-329257,	337.				
328-152195.		643-83075-076.		B-982-269103,	113-114.				
332-875986.		666-153860.		B-1000-493878,	941.				
372-443439, 448, 330386.		763-301615,	408383.	1002-251814,	882595,	626,			
377-913527.		775-467707-708.		711.					
382-603250.		B-825-48250,	258.	1013-13694.					
390-160150-151.		B-828-471515.		B-1030-185479-480.					
400-684367.		B-829-434486,	749,	1060-3963.					
405-399152.		534186,	189, 219,	B-1061-92269,	275.				
415-143902, 514424, 427-		750.		B-1063-118086.					
431.		B-832-473940,	965-968,	B-1064-151185.					
435-649292.		989,	475666,	B-1075-236794-795.					
446-123216.		833-237719,	512848.	B-1088-486238,	406.				
459-170148.		B-839-445064.		B-1089-253873.					

BRITISH BUILDING WAGES

(Continued from page 632)

Building employment in England showed much greater stability. The following averages were sent us by General Secretary R. Coppock, of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives:

Year	Unemployment percentage—craftsmen	Unemployment percentage—laborers
1930	14.6	18.1
1931	21.8	23.1
1932	28.2	30.1
1933	20.7	27.5
1934	13.9	23.5
1935	11.4	21.8
1936	10.0	19.3
1937	9.7	17.4
1938	10.3	18.2

(Editor's note: The percentages are, we presume, reckoned on a 44-hour week and a 52-week year.)

Mr. Coppock comments: "When the British workers mention the high American wages to their employers here, they are usually met with the reply that the cost of living is much higher in the U. S. A. than here. * * * If the cost of living is proportionately higher in the U. S. A., then there is no difference in real wages.

High Wages Do Not Make High Cost

"Building wages here are much about the same as those of other workers. The actual rate per hour may be higher, but as building work is so casual, the actual wage drawn at the end of the week is often less than the wage of some other lower paid workers. On the whole I would say the building trades craftsman is about on the same level as the majority of other industrial workers. The building trade laborer is not, of course, in the same position. His rate is 75 per cent of the craftsman's.

"The allegation that high building costs are due to high wages is, of course, nothing new. Employers are the same the world over and one expects these statements from them."

The National Joint Council

One very notable difference between the American and British systems in the

building field is in the relations of the various trades to each other and to employers. The English trades seem to be more tightly knit and wage rates show less variation; in fact the usual practice is for all skilled trades to draw the same rate in any particular locality. The laborers' wages also are stabilized at one common rate. The rates vary, however, by regions, districts and localities.

In July, 1927, an agreement was entered into by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives (unions) for the prevention or conciliation of disputes. Under this agreement was set up the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, which not only has power to make binding decisions in disputes, but also deals with the determination of wage rates, working hours, overtime, etc., which under the American system is negotiated by each trade separately. The council is composed of not more than 40 members, half of whom represent employers, and half represent the various trades. Working under it are various regional, district and local councils covering the whole of England and Wales. With this co-operative attitude on the part of employers, allowing a joint council composed of 50 per cent of workers' representatives to handle important decisions, it is no wonder that there have been no major strikes for many years. There appears to be a notable lack of hostility between employers and unions. Union workers are used as a matter of course on all types of work.

British vs. American Building Standards

It has been said that British residential building costs are low in comparison with American. When subjected to critical analysis, however, this becomes difficult to prove. The typical American home is not considered complete without many items of plumbing, heating, electrical wiring and electrical conveniences which are not included as a regular part of the typical English dwelling. The winter temperatures in a large part of our country also make us insist on a greater degree of weather protection in the way of insulation, air-spacing, etc., than the Englishman finds necessary.

Joseph B. Mason, eastern editor of the "American Builder," exploded a bombshell recently when he declared in that magazine that not only do American building costs compare favorably with British when reckoned in comparative monetary terms, but that the American home buyer, with his comparatively higher income, receives much more for his investment in the house he buys.

"To illustrate, an average price for a low-cost speculative house in England is £600, or about \$3,000. For the British worker that \$3,000 represents a greater outlay than \$5,500 for a comparable American worker, since the British wage level is about half the American. But a \$5,500 house built by an American builder would be incomparably better equipped and more comfortable and livable."

Only about 20 per cent of new housing is government subsidized, Mr. Mason said. The typical \$3,000 speculative house in a London suburb follows this pattern, he declared:

Solid rows, duplex or four-family attached houses. No central heat—the only heat provided by two or three fireplaces. Chimneys much lighter, flues smaller, and not lined with terra cotta.

No hardwood floors or steps; floors consist of one layer of softwood boards applied directly to joists, interior stairs of the same material. Interior plaster (two coats) applied directly to exterior brick walls.

Soil pipes and vents universally carried on the outside of walls. Kitchens, he says, "are ridiculously inadequate according to American housewives' standards." No refrigerator, not even space for one. Sinks extremely small—12 to 14 inches—with one small wooden drainboard about 10 by 24 inches. No counter or work areas, virtually no kitchen cabinets provided. Hot water provided by hand-fired coal or coke-burning stove in kitchen, galvanized iron tank. Copper and brass are not used for water pipes. Eaves and down spouts are of cast iron. No bedroom closets provided.

Electric wiring consists usually of one cord in center of room operated by wall switch and one plug-in outlet at baseboard, per room.

No shower stalls, colored tile bathrooms, no laundry tubs. Of course, no air conditioning, insulation, ventilating fans, radio outlets. Because of climate these houses do not require extensive weatherstripping nor storm sash, nor are they equipped with screens or screen doors.

Very small rooms. "The average \$3,000 British house has a living room of about 10 by 12 feet, dining room 10 by 10 and a kitchen six by seven. The master bedroom will measure about 10 by 12, the second best bedroom 10 by 10, and the third bedroom only seven by seven."

The difference in climate also makes possible running the foundation down only two feet, and omitting the basements.

When these differences are considered, this JOURNAL believes it would be possible for an American builder, using union labor, to take the plans of one of these British low-cost homes and duplicate it here at no higher cost than when built in its native land.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
or Two

HOBSON'S CHOICE

Don't rave to me of the driven snow;
Of old King Winter's glittering show;
Of the bracing air (when it's five below);
Of the coasting spills, and the skiing thrills.
Maybe it's swell for folks with dough—
I wouldn't know!

I can't enthuse over frosted feet,
Conduit covered with snow and sleet,
And buildings cold as a polar fleet,
Where the chill takes hold like the lust for
gold....
Why don't I wait for the summer's heat?
Well, a fellow must eat!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

* * *

THE WHEEL OF TIME

(Dedicated to 1939)

With firmly fastened spokes in a solid frame,
Time's gigantic wheel's eternally rolling;
In perpetual motion, ever the same,
Exempt from imperfections and stalling.

Rotatin' on, as ages come and go,
Turnin' on, in incessant revolutions;
Observin' centuries as they fade 'n' glow,
Aware of their various evolutions!

May mankind put its shoulders behind it,
Rather'n steer backwards the progressive
wheel;
Here's hoping the coming year will find it
'Pon an obstacle-free highway o' fair deal!

May warring factions effectively combine
And settle their grievances in '39!

A Bit O' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3, N. Y. C.

* * *

Thanks to P. K. for this holiday greeting.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

It's Christmas time again to us,
As we set aside our troubles and fuss
To share with others the joy in our heart,
That flows when the Yuletide is about to start;
As we gaze into shop windows with anxious
eyes,
Looking at gifts for someone to surprise,
Buying candy and toys and nice things to
wear
For all the tiny folks just everywhere.
There are uncles and aunts, sisters and
brothers,
Boy friends and girl friends, fathers and
mothers;
In each mind only one thought does run—
To share this joyous season with everyone.
There may be some less fortunate than we,
So let us think of them pitifully—
The poor, the ailing, the homeless, the blind,
Let us all remember them in thoughts kind.
During this season, let us ourselves remind,
All over the world, where men we find,
Race, color or creed, let us not mind,
Let us share our joys with all mankind.

P. K.,
L. U. No. B-1010.

These boys sure like each other, and here's
a tribute to Lineman Lennie which will have
him dipping his climbers in ice water to cool
'em down.

ONE FOR LENNIE

Brother Lennie, in the poetical field
That is a skillful pen you wield,
For the boys throughout the land
Enjoy the verses that you command.
From your genius-crested brow,
You have drawn attention to you now,
With nice ideas expressed in rhyme
You have reached the heights sublime.
You play well on your gifted lyre,
I heard your notes of poetic fire;
In that grand November bouquet
I bask now in a beauty's ray.
That poem shows you've got a call
From the muses that still enthrall
The friends of yours, who'll never find
A better heart, so good and kind.
Last month, Len, I found delight
In that gem you chanced to write,
And from Cleveland, Ohio, I saw
The vivid picture that you draw.
You are a prince, a good one, too;
There's not a better Brother than you,
If you will excuse a rhyming chap,
Who to you will always doff his cap.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,
L. U. No. 39.

* * *

And another little item about Jimmie the
Lineman, who is always playing in bad luck.

HOW SKINNERS ARE MADE

Jimmy Jones was a lineman bold,
A falling cross-arm knocked him cold.
In fact, it was an awful clout,
And all the poor guy's brains ran out.
The doctors stood around and frowned—
"Should we shoot the guy, or have him
drowned?"
"Oh don't do that," the boss man said,
"He can still drive truck with an empty head."

LINEMAN LENNIE,
L. U. No. B-702.

* * *

TOUGHY

A brave man was Murphy,
A tough guy on the job;
But a word from wifie,
He'd only beg, and sob.

Big Murphy always said:
No man he couldn't whip;
But his little wifie,
She had him on her hip.

Two hundred pounds he weighed,
Ninety-eight is her best.
She won't do the washing,
So you can guess the rest.

The boys ask him frankly,
If he's a man or mouse.
He swells his chest and says:
"I'm boss around my house."

B. J.,
L. U. No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.

Welcome to a railroad electrician helper,
celebrating his craft!

RAILROAD ELECTRICIAN

We often hear of linemen,
In poetry and story,
Keeping lines up in the storm
Brought them fame and glory.

Now the railroad electrician—
You never hear about him,
Unless there's an A. C. failure,
Or the doggone lights get dim.

It's then he hears a-plenty,
No matter whose fault it be,
If he can't start a car to cooling,
Or fix lights so they can see.

They're always ready to condemn him,
Never reason as they should;
The poor guy in the time he had,
Did the very best he could.

Let the lineman have his glory,
For the railroad electrician it's enough,
As he walks away to hear you say,
"That guy sure knows his stuff."

JACK DOZIER,
Local No. 615, Kansas City, Mo.

* * *

WAR!

Again the rolling drums sound in the street!
And steady march of youth—their tramping
feet

Drown Rachel's weeping—
Follow the "piping fate" that leads them on
To death, e'en as life greets with golden
dawn.

Behold the curling banners held on high!
What taunting motto can again defy
Sad Rachel's weeping?
Again that plea that her own flesh must save
Her doleful hearth from threat beyong the
wave?

But do the furling banners droop in shame?
But could a "Holy War" make bloody game
Of Rachel's weeping?
But screaming death echoes the bugle call
As parting kiss touches parched lips with gall.
And youth must fight? Then let youth fight
to win
Their right to live—and end this ghastly sin;
Or Rachel weeping
Among her dead will curse the very womb
Ere it conceive such traffic for war's tomb.

H. C. DAW,
L. U. No. 348, Calgary, Alta.

* * *

ON EVERY JOB

On Every Job There's a Laugh or Two,
But whether the joke is on me or you,
We must not forget that a word said in jest
May carry false thoughts to all the rest
Of those we contact every day,
In our plan to live, to work and play.

BENJAMIN H. CARPENTER,
L. U. No. 103, Boston.

1938



† **HEALTH** †
GREETINGS

CHRISTMAS SEALS

*help to protect your
home and family from tuberculosis . . . BUY and USE them on your Holiday mail*

The National, State and Local Tuberculosis Associations in the United States